FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NUCLEAR WEAPON TEST BAN SESSION HELD IN GENEVA

LD181305Y Moscow TASS in English 1251 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, August 18, TASS--A meeting of the delegations of the USSR, the USA and Great Britain at the talks to draft a treaty on general and complete ban on nuclear weapon tests was held here today. Next meeting is scheduled for September 11, 1978 in Geneva after a working recess.

USSR, U.S. RESUME CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN TALKS

LD181803Y Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, August 18, TASS--Negotiations between the delegations of the USSR and the USA on elaborating a joint initiative to prohibit the chemical weapons have resumed here keeping with the agreement.

Joint Announcement

LD221914Y Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, August 22, TASS--At today's plenary session of the Disarmament Committee, a joint Soviet-American announcement was made on the course of bilateral negotiations to ban chemical weapons.

The concluding document of the special disarmament session of the U.N. General Assembly, says the announcement, placed the problem of banning chemical weapons among questions that must be given priority attention during negotiations on disarmament. This is what the Soviet Union and the United States proceed from.

On clauses where agreement has been reached, the two sides plan the elaboration of agreed formulations for inclusion in a joint initiative. Views are being exchanged on the as yet unsolved questions.

Problems connected with the complete and effective banning of chemical weapons are extremely complicated, while the arising political and technical questions are immediately interconnected and must be examined, therefore, simultaneously. The elaboration of properly controlled disarmament measures, aimed at the elimination of an entire class of weapons in the arsenals of states, and which also involves one of the main industries in many countries, is a task calling for close attention.

Conscious of the interest of many states in the earliest solution of the problem of chemical weapons, the two sides will bend additional efforts, the joint announcement stresses, to conclude as early as possible preparations of a joint initiative in such an important and complicated question.

DEVELOPING STATES STRUGGLE FOR NEW WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER

LD211427Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[G. Skorov article: "At Opposite Poles"]

[Text] The seventies represent a turning point in relations between the developing countries and the industrially developed capitalist states. It is precisely during these years that the discrepancy between the new, independent role of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in world politics and their subordinate economic position in the capitalist world economic system has clearly appeared. The elimination of both this discrepancy and the unfair international economic relations formed during the period in which the majority of mankind was barred from determining its own destiny has become one of the urgent tasks of world development.

The final collapse of the colonial system and the consolidation of the young states' political and economic positions were the preconditions for the solution of this task. The determining factor in the progressive restructuring of international relations was the fundamental change in the correlation of forces between capitalism and socialism and the shift from the cold war policy to the relaxation of international tension.

These deep-reaching changes determined the features and course of the present stage of the young independent states' struggle for economic liberation. The beginning of this stage was marked by determined actions by the oil-extracting countries to establish effective sovereignty over their natural resources and by the UN General Assembly's adoption in 1974 of documents concerning the restructuring of international economic relations.

The developing countries came out with a program of reforms covering international trade, currency and finance, scientific, technical and economic cooperation which was named the "new international economic order." Its aim was to eliminate the economic inequality of the young states in the capitalist world economic system, create a preferential regime for these states in international commodity exchange and improve their financial situation.

In international trade the developing countries require, in addition to increased access for their manufactured goods on the markets of the industrially developed states, the establishment of fair world prices--that is, prices advantageous to producers and consumers--for raw material and the insurance of their stability by linking them to prices for imported or manufactured goods. To this end they suggested the implementation of a comprehensive ("integrated") program for raw material. Its key elements are a system of intergovernmental commodity agreements on the main types of raw material commodities, the creation of raw material reserves and an overall fund of $6 billion for financing these reserves and maintaining more stable prices.

In the area of currency and finance the developing countries' demands are aimed at increasing the real supply of outside funds by easing the conditions for obtaining new credits and reducing the burden of debts from old loans which has now reached the colossal sum of almost $250 billion. The young states are also seeking to enhance their role in controlling the international currency and financial system.

In the area of international cooperation the countries that have liberated themselves have developed a series of proposals. [paragraph continues]

The most important of these are the expansion of assistance for their industrialization and agricultural modernization, the easing of the conditions under which they receive new equipment and technology and the establishment of control over the activity of transnational corporations. These measures could definitely promote the development of their production forces.

The program of reform advanced by the developing countries is aimed at the democratization of the system of international economic relations created by capitalism, the limitation of its exploitive nature, and the formation of relations based on the equal participation of all states in the solution ofworld economic problems. This program is of an objectively anti-imperialist nature. Its implementation would be a step forward in the restructuring of the present system enabling a tiny minority of imperialist states to exploit the vast majority of countries that have liberated themselves. It is for precisely this reason that the states of the socialist community support their just demands.

The capitalist states have a different attitude toward them. They do not dare reject these demands openly: that would be tantamount to declaring economic war on those whose resources they depend on far more than could have been imagined before the energy crisis and the emergence of the comparative shortage of raw materials. But they are also reluctant to radically alter this system: It is too advantageous for them.

The conservation of the present international economic order enables the capitalist countries to appropriate a considerable share of the national income of the self-liberated states. The developing countries' annual losses due to the "scissors" pattern of prices for exports and imports, including the acquisition of new equipment and technology on the world capitalist market and the outflow of profits and dividends on investments by foreign monopolies, the "brain drain" and the loss from trade and economic relations with the capitalist states, total, according to varying estimates, between $50 billion and $100 billion a year.

The elimination of inequality in economic relations, by reducing these losses, would lead to a certain redistribution of the gross global product for the capitalist world economy. This is precisely what international monopoly capital is trying to prevent. That is why its official representatives are verbally "supporting" the restructuring of economic relations, but in reality are doing everything to wreck or at least delay it.

The UN General Assembly sixth and seventh special sessions (1974 and 1975) and the fourth UNCTAD session (1976) are indicative in this respect. Of special significance is the Paris Conference on International Economic Cooperation (1975-1977), at which representatives of 7 capitalist and 19 developing countries met "in camera": These talks are known as "The North-South" Dialog in the West.

The capitalist powers attached special significance to this "dialog." They have long wanted to transfer the discussion of urgent world economic problems from the broad UN forum, where the West has inevitably been on trial, to a narrower circle. Here they are seeking to reduce the entire intricate complex of problems to the single issue that really interests them--the capitalist economy's uninterrupted access to raw material, primarily oil.

But the attempt to find a secret solution for world problems to the detriment of the legitimate interests of the states that have liberated themselves failed, as was to be expected. After 18 months of verbal wrangling those taking part in the Paris conference agreed only on the problems which should be discussed and not on how they should be resolved.

The developing countries drew a lesson from this meeting. At their suggestion the 32d UN General Assembly session adopted a resolution recommending that the discussion of the problems of the "new international economic order" be continued only at the United Nations. This recognized the hopelessness of attempts to find a separate solution for fundamental problems requiring the collective efforts of all states of the world, irrespective of their location--north, south, east or west.

But the latest UN conferences on various problems of restructuring international economic relations, particularly the conference on the international code for the transfer of technology (October-November 1977), the conference on a joint fund for financing raw material reserves (November-December 1977) and the conference on the settlement of the young states' indebtedness (March 1978), like the talks, which have been underway for many months now, on the conclusion of intergovernmental agreements on individual raw material commodities, show that the official capitalist representatives, while making a great show of their readiness to establish a "new international economic order," are merely creating the semblance of businesslike discussion of urgent problems. In fact they are hindering a just, universal solution to these problems, which is mutually acceptable to all countries, by seeking a "compromise" according primarily with their own interests.

This was reaffirmed by the recent Bonn meeting of leaders of the seven leading capitalist states. Having again promised to reexamine the issue of granting financial aid to the developing countries, those taking part in the meeting demanded a very specific payment--the creation of a "favorable climate" for private foreign investments. It is not hard to understand that the same neocolonialist plans are behind the advancement of this condition.

The West's real attitude toward the desire of the developing countries to free themselves of the chains of colonial exploitation was graphically demonstrated by the events in Zaire. They showed that the imperialist powers led by the United States stop at nothing, not even at direct military intervention, to protect the interests of the monopolies and to prevent the peoples of the former colonies from becoming masters in their own house.

This policy is fraught with the danger of a serious aggravation of the contradictions between the developing and capitalist countries. It will inexorably lead to a further increase in the struggle to restructure the existing international economic order on an anti-imperialist and antimonopolist basis.

In this struggle the people of the states that have liberated themselves can count on support for their just demands from their natural allies--the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community. Guided by their unaltered course toward the consolidation of peace and the normalization of the entire system of international economic relations, the fraternal socialist states consistently support the just, democratic restructuring of these relations, oppose the neocolonialist exploitation of the developing countries.

USSR DELEGATE TO ANTIRACISM CONFERENCE HITS PRC APPROACH

LD2214497 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Report by special correspondents V. Kudryavtsev and K. Perevoshchikov: "Rebuff to the Slanderers"]

[Text] Geneva--The general discussion is continuing at the World Conference Against Racism and Racial Discrimination. In their speeches many delegates are angrily exposing the racist regimes in southern Africa and the imperialist countries, which are rendering the racists all kinds of support.

Against this background, the Chinese representative's speech, which he devoted to Peking propaganda's customary fabrications about the so-called "theory of the superpowers", sounded a sharply discordant note.

A.S. Dzasokhov, the head of the Soviet delegation, provided a logical rebuff to the Chinese slanderer, stressing that the Peking representative's assertions were totally false. The so-called theory of the "superpowers" is an unfounded fabrication. The Chinese representative is resorting to anti-Sovietism in an attempt to conceal Peking's treacherous role in the national liberation and anti-imperialist struggle. The Chinese leadership is seeking to shake the firm position of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in support of the struggle of the peoples of Africa and, as a result, to abandon the continent's peoples, one after the other, to imperialism and neocolonialism. Despite all the Peking leadership's manipulations, the head of the Soviet delegation stated, these designs will not be realized.

In an interview with us, Angolan representative Olga Lima, director of political affairs in the Angolan Foreign Ministry, stated:

"The Chinese representative's allegations that the Soviet Union is the enemy of the African peoples are totally unfounded. It is precisely the USSR that is the first friend and selfless ally of the African peoples. We have experienced this ourselves, when the Soviet Union--counter, incidentally, to China's provocative actions--helped us gain independence and wreck the attempts of the racists from the Republic of South Africa to enslave us again. The Soviet Union has been the consistent friend of the oppressed African peoples for many decades. It remains their friend now. The Chinese leaders, on the other hand, only preach socialism and the struggle against imperialism. We have been convinced that they have betrayed the ideas of socialism, betrayed the interests of the peoples struggling for independence. The Chinese leadership has proved to be an enemy of the peoples of Africa."

NATO. PEKING PLANNING 'AFRO-ASIAN ARMED FORCE'

LD212300Y Moscow International Service in English 1500 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Press reports in many countries speak of fresh moves in the military and diplomatic areas to establish what is described as a joint Afro-Asian armed force. Our commentary has been prepared by Georgiy Tanov:

No wonder that these moves are reportedly being made by NATO leaders. What everyone knows about is Afro-Asian solidarity and Afro-Asian cooperation--the solidarity and cooperation incompatible with the NATO strategists' theory and practice. The solidarity of the peoples in the two biggest continents is practiced within the framework of nonalinement, the Organization of African Unity, the Arab League, the United Nations and the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization. None of these prestigious organizations or movements has planned any joint Afro-Asian military action. Furthermore, you will remember that the OAU and the recent Belgrade conference of the nonalined countries took a very negative stand on NATO's plan for establishing a so-called pan-African force. Perhaps it is that negative stand that has made the NATO leaders put forward another plan. Since the operations by the pan-African force in Zaire bore the outright imperialist and aggressive nature, the number of the member-states of the pan-African force was reduced to a handful of pro-Western African regimes. And now there is a plan to turn NATO's African branch into a bigger Afro-Asian one.

The Arab news media have cited the would-be non-African participants in (?their) plan, to be more exact, another ultrareactionary, military and political bloc.

These would-be participants are Saudi Arabia, Iran and the oil emirates in the Arab world. The Lebanese newspaper AL-QA'IDAH has said Peking has agreed in principle to take part in an Afro-Asian armed force under NATO. China's foreign minister, Huang Hua, promised Kinshasa, at a time when NATO was carrying out its intervention in Zaire, that his country was ready to give soldiers as well as weapons.

A progressive newspaper in the Middle East has said that a joint Afro-Asian armed force under NATO may any moment be shaped into an army of suppression, the army that can be dispatched to any country in Africa, Asia or Latin America.

As for China's declared readiness to take part in a punitive corps of this kind, it does not conform to Peking's countless confessions of love and friendship with the developing countries.

AAPSO DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL DISCUSSES CONFERENCE PLANS

LD212121Y Moscow TASS in English 2103 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, August 21, TASS--The Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) fully approves and supports the holding of an international conference of solidarity with the struggle of African and Arab peoples against imperialism. The conference will be held in the capital of Socialist Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, from September 15 to September 17. This was said in an interview to TASS correspondent by AAPSO Deputy Secretary General Facine Bangoura of Guinea.

The AAPSO, F. Bangoura said, is proud that it is on the international committee for preparation of this important forum whose aims are frustration of plots of imperialism and reaction that are directed against Arab and African peoples, support of their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid, for peace, democracy and progress, strengthening of united action and solidarity of participants in the anti-imperialist front.

The coming conference of anti-imperialist solidarity in Addis Ababa will be a step along the road of implementing important decisions adopted earlier by leaders of Arab and African countries, decisions that are connected, specifically, with the widening of relations with the national-liberation movements in Africa and in the Middle East. It will be aimed at exposing imperialism's strategy in these areas and at consolidating of unity of anti-imperialist forces for the sake of achieving their final victory.

The international preparatory committee, F. Bangoura said, laid down the organisational foundations for the successful holding of the conference in Addis Ababa. Invitations were sent to all countries, to progressive national and international organizations of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe. The preparatory committee is receiving replies expressing the wish to participate in the anti-imperialist solidarity conference in Addis Ababa. It can be said with confidence already now that more than 100 delegations will arrive for the conference in the capital of the revolutionary Ethiopia.

The conference coincides with the celebration of the fourth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. The international preparatory committee expects that delegates of the conference will arrive at Addis Ababa on September 11 and will take part in the celebrations. This will be an excellent opportunity for them to confirm their solidarity with the glorious struggle of the Ethiopian people. This will also be an excellent opportunity to express profound gratitude to the Soviet Union, Cuba and other countries, the gratitude they deserve, for these countries gave and continue giving effective support and assistance to the Ethiopian people in their struggle for national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

F. Bangoura expressed the confidence that the forum in Addis Ababa will show solidarity of progressive and peaceful forces with the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa fighting against colonialism and apartheid and also with the Palestinian Arab people waging the struggle against aggression and Israeli Zionism under the leadership of the Palestinine Liberation Organisation. There is no doubt that the conference of anti-imperialist solidarity will help rally greater the progressive forces of the world to the struggle of the implementation of the course aimed at the relaxation of international tensions, he said.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR JOURNALISTS AT 1980 OLYMPICS OUTLINED

LD211639Y Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 21, TASS--Four thousand pressmen, who will come to the Moscow Olympics, will be able to do their job successfully at the press center, whose construction is nearing completion on Zubovskiy Boulevard in Moscow.

The building, having a floor space of almost 40,000 square metres, will include a 350-seat hall for press conferences, equipped with simultaneous translation equipment for interpretation into six languages, a photo centre where skilled specialists will help cameramen to develop their films and print the photographs, about 100 telephone booths, special spacious premises will be assigned to pressmen. They will be provided with typewriters, dictaphones and telephones. Through the special Olympics automatic control system the press centre will promptly get records in the English and French languages of competitions taking place in Moscow, Tallinn, Kiev, Minsk and Leningrad.

Press buses will shuttle constantly between the press centre and Olympics installations for the convenience of correspondents.

After the Olympic games the building of the press centre will house the NOVOSTI press agency and the Board of the Union of Journalists of the USSR.

DANUBE COMMISSION'S WORK PRAISED ON ANNIVERSARY

LD230815Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[A. Plekhin article: "A Main Thoroughfare of Cooperation"]

[Text] The Danube Commission, which today celebrates its 30th anniversary, is devoted to questions of coordinating the actions and cooperation of countries adjoining one of the continent's biggest rivers--the Danube. The commission is making a significant contribution to the cause of strengthening neighborly relations on the continent. Its functions are numerous--from drawing up common plans and measures that make it possible to improve the conditions of navigation, to the coordination of the work of the hydrometeorological service.

Over the three decades of the commission's existence navigational conditions on the Danube have improved considerably. With the commissioning of the Iron Gate hydroelectric complex, built by Romania and Yugoslavia with the Soviet Union's assistance, conditions in the "critical" part of the river have improved considerably. A second hydroelectric complex, which is being built by the same countries downstream in the same region, will make it possible eventually to further improve navigation on this major waterway.

The Danube Commission (which includes Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Austria) is actively cooperating with CEMA. A special agreement between the two organizations was signed in 1975; this accords with the interests of developing economic, scientific, technical, cultural and tourist links on the continent. It has enhanced the commission's international prestige and significance.

The development of the comprehensive economic integration of the CEMA countries and their increased economic cooperation with other European states have generated interest in a number of projects that could further strengthen links among the continent's countries. One of these is the Rhine-Main-Danube canal, which is already being built through the FRG and Austria. Linking the Danube with the West European river system will enable modern "river-sea" ships to travel between the Black Sea and the North Sea, insuring the cheap transit of freight between various states.

Some 24 major ports are already in operation on the waterway, and more than 100 million tons of freight is handled each year. With the emergence of the trans-European river route, the freight turnover will increase even more, and at the same time, the role of the Danube Commission, which coordinates and directs the work of eight countries of this region for the benefit of peace and cooperation and for the benefit of the peoples, will become even more significant.

PASTORINO CALLS FOR SOLIDARITY WITH VIETNAM

LD191326Y Moscow TASS in English 1241 GMT 19 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, August 19, TASS--TASS correspondent Leonid Latyshev reports: Enrique Pastorino, secretary general of the World Federation of Trade Unions, made the following statement in a TASS interview in connection with the call of the World Peace Council for proclaiming September 2 an international day of solidarity with Vietnam:

September 2 is a national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It is unnecessary to remind about the tremendous significance for the entire progressive mankind of the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people, its history-making victory over the forces of aggression and imperialism, the country's unification after more than 30 years of bloody war against French colonialism and then against the American aggression. This struggle once touched off one of the widest international movements of solidarity, in whose development a contribution has also been made by the World Federation of Trade Unions; and we are proudly noting it today.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is marking its anniversary in a situation when there is a serious threat to its peaceful development and independence, this time from Kampuchea and China. In spite of the conflict on the border between Vietnam and Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam sincerely strives, as before, to settle all disputable issues peacefully, while China continues building up conflict situations around the question of ethnic Chinese resident in Vietnam, and is pursuing a nationalist policy of provocations.

We call upon the trade union movement of all countries to express solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people in connection with its national holiday, to mobilize all efforts so as to help the people of that country to translate into reality its dream and Ho Chi Minh's behests as regards the construction of a united, independent and Socialist Vietnam.

UNITED STATES

SENATOR KENNEDY CALLS FOR NUCLEAR WEAPON TEST BAN

LD221156Y Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 22, TASS--Noted political figure of the United States, Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy called for concluding at the earliest date a treaty on complete and general ban on nuclear weapon tests. Now we have an opportunity to complete the process that was started by the signing of the treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in three media, he said, speaking in Senate.

A general ban on nuclear tests will be a tremendous achievement. E. Kennedy stressed. The conclusion of a new treaty in that field would be a considerable qualitative step in the limitation of the arms race by the nuclear powers. The treaty would have opened wide opportunities for preventing a further proliferation of nuclear weapons in the world through drawing up a treaty to this effect with equal participation of both the nuclear powers and the countries, which do not possess this destructive type of weapon.

Edward Kennedy strongly criticized opponents of a universal ban on nuclear weapon tests who claim that the conclusion of a treaty in that field would allegedly have an adverse effect on the security of the United States. The senator said that such statements distort realities as there will be no damage to the security of the United States if an agreement is reached on a complete ban on nuclear tests.

Edward Kennedy also said that he fully shares and supports the opinion of the three American scientists, experts in the field of nuclear physics, who recently addressed an open letter to President Carter urging him to work for the speediest conclusion of a treaty on complete and general ban of nuclear weapon tests.

The scientists are known to have pointed out that they are seriously concerned over the recent statements in Washington by opponents of this important treaty. They strongly criticized, in particular, the statement by Assistant Energy Secretary D. Kerr who expressed opposition to such an agreement.

U.S. SEEKS TO INCREASE CONTROL OVER INDIAN OCEAN

LD222222Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1431 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 22 August--An official Pentagon spokesman confirmed on 21 August that the United States had signed new military contracts with Saudi Arabia for over $1 billion. They include, among other things, the building of two naval bases, three communications centers, a training complex and dumps.

This move by the Pentagon again shows its intention to widen the network of U.S. strongpoints and bases in this region. They are forming a belt around the Indian Ocean from the Australian coast to southernAfrica.

Washington's desire to extend the U.S. military presence in this region has been caused by a number of factors: The U.S. monopolies want to exploit the rich natural resources of the states here, and the Pentagon would like to exert its domination in this important strategic region.

The Pentagon's designs in many Asian countries are being justifiably seen as a direct threat to peace and security in this part of the world. The creation of the U.S. military bases, writes the magazine FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, represents a continuation of U.S. policy of acting as world gendarme. The acts of the United States, notes the Indian PATRIOT, amount to "interference in the affairs of the Asian countries."

The Pakistani paper (AWAMI JUMBURIYET) notes that the United States is creating a threat to the freedom and security of the young states of Asia and Africa. Representatives of a number of the participating countries in the recent ASEAN conference have not concealed their dissatisfaction with the Pentagon's activity in the Indian Ocean, either.

The build-up of U S. military preparations in the Indian Ocean is counter to the desire of the Asian peoples for peace, cooperation and their independent national development.

ARMAND HAMMER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR TRADE TALKS

LD211110Y Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The president of the United States company Occidental Petroleum, Armand Hammer, arrived in Moscow on Sunday for talks with Soviet foreign trade organizations. Efforts to advance cooperation will be discussed. Mr Hammer will also take part in the commissioning of a depository for ammonia and superphosphorous acid at Odessa on the Black Sea. The depository and the factory to process chemical products are being built on a compensatory agreement with Occidental Petroleum and West European companies. The contract for the American company is worth $20 billion and it covers two decades. It has often been called the deal of the century.

Odessa Press Conference

LD222250Y Moscow TASS in English 2210 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Odessa, August 22, TASS--Soviet-American trade benefits both countries, Armand Hammer told journalists here today. The development of Soviet-American trade on an equal and reciprocally advantageous basis will serve to further normalize relations between the two powers, he believes.

The American industrialist, president of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, arrived in Odessa to inspect the construction of a powerful chemical complex in which his corporation is participating on a compensation basis. The first stage of the complex is already built and delivers liquid ammonia in exchange for future deliveries to the USSR of superphosphoric acid for making mineral fertilizers.

Our relations with the Soviet Union were crowned by a contract, unique for its scope, which the corporation concluded for 20 years to deliver carbamide and potassium chloride to the USSR, Hammer went on. He recently read in an American economics paper that the Occidental Petroleum Corporation was losing on the deal. This is wrong, this is not true, Hammer said. Such investments bring profits. The USSR invested in the project about one billion roubles in foreign currency, while the profits of our firm, when the project is realized, will come to 340 million dollars.

In the industrialist's view, the USSR and the USA must expand trade contacts for another 20 years.

In Hammer's view, the atmosphere of USSR-USA relations is at present cool. In his view, however, it cannot be cooled any further. A turnabout in these relations is called for, and it can be facilitated by a meeting of the leaders of the two countries, and Hammer hopes that it will take place.

The two countries have different ideologies, he said, but this does not mean that they must follow the path of atomic threats, Hammer stressed. We must cooperate and live in peace with each other. The Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev has become the maker of detente, and we must live in its atmosphere.

In these sixty years relations between our countries have already seen ups and downs, but Hammer is sure they will develop normally in future. For its part, his firm will do everything for good relations to prevail between our countries and throughout the world.

There was a time, Hammer recalled, when he signed a contract on dispatching one million bushels of wheat for hungry Russians. At that time he worked as a physician, but he realized that Russia needed bread more than medical aid. All his life he is learning Russian--a hundred words daily. The Russians are very hospitable and Hammer said he was happy to be understood. When he is in Odessa it seems to him that he returned home. His father was born in Russia and the house of his ancestors is in Kherson. His father was one year old when grandfather left for the USA.

Armand Hammer expressed gratitude for the work carried out at the building site in Odessa. It is amazing that a large chemical complex and a port where modern ships can unload are standing in a spot where five years ago there was nothing but sand, he said. When he saw the complex today, it exceeded all his expectations. Here is an example of what can be achieved together.

Soviet workers implemented the project with the assistance of specialists from the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, Hammer said. About 150 American firms supplied equipment. American colleagues were helped by specialists from the FRG and France. This is a deal of the century among nations. Though diplomatic relations between countries at times become strained, Hammer is deeply convinced that this building site in the Soviet Union is a fine example of what can be achieved when people soberly assess the situation. Real partners must never work for war. I shall go on giving all my strength in the name of mutually advantageous trade, which, when all is said and done, strengthens peace and detente.

Komarov Praises Cooperation

LD221732Y Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 22, TASS--Cooperation between Soviet organisations and the American Occidental Petroleum Corporation are developing successfully, a TASS correspondent was told by Nikolay Komarov, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR. An example of this is the building and commissioning of a large-scale ammonia and superphosphate acid storage near Odessa.

The ammonia, carbide and other chemical products, produced in the USSR, will be delivered from Odessa to the United States and other countries. In turn, the Occidental Petroleum Corporation will ship to the Soviet Union the superphosphate acid necessary to manufacture fertilizers.

The agreement signed with the American company is called the "deal of the age." The term of the contract, worth 20,000 million roubles, is two decades.

Enterprises for the production of ammonia and carbide are being put up in the Soviet Union for the purpose of carrying out the long-term agreement. Some of the projects of these large-scale complexes have already been put into operation, Komarov noted. In turn, additional capacities are being specially created in the United States to produce superphosphate acid for delivery to the USSR.

The trade exchange, effected on a balanced basis, is advantageous for both sides, Komarov stressed.

This was noted during the latest meeting with Armand Hammer, head of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, who expressed his resolution to carry out the signed agreement, which, in his opinion, is called upon to promote better commercial-economic cooperation between the two countries. This is the purpose also of the corporation's participation in the projects for the development of Yakut gas deposits in the USSR. An international trade centre is being built in Moscow with the assistance of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, which is to be commissioned for the 1980 Olympic Games.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION IN MOSCOW TO DISCUSS FISHING

LD2221144 Moscow TASS in English 2059 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 22, TASS--To get acquainted with the Soviet experience in organizing fishing economy is the purpose of the visit to the USSR of a group of U.S. congressmen. The group is headed by Robert Leggett, chairman of the Fishing Committee of the House of Representatives.

The guests arrived in Moscow on Monday, and were received today by Vladimir Kamentsev, first deputy minister of fishing of the USSR. An exchange of opinions took place covering a broad range of problems.

Valdimir Kamentsev recalled the many years of cooperation of scientists of the two countries in research into the fish resources of the world ocean. When the 200 mile economic zone became international practice, he said, our countries were the first to regulate their relations in the new fishing conditions. Soviet fishermen are interested in a further development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

Robert Leggett pointed out that the subject area of interest to his colleagues and to himself in the USSR is rather broad. This, among others, includes the methodology of research into the biological resources of the sea, fishing in inland water courses and technology of processing the fish catch.

The U.S. guests will visit, besides Moscow, the city of Astrakhan on the Volga, Yalta on the Black Sea coast, Leningrad and Riga on the Baltic Sea, fishing ports, fish breeding and processing factories.

BRIEFS

RESCUE OF U.S. FISHERMEN--At 0130 local time on 9 August the Kamchatka vessel BMRT Voskhod received a radio message from a U.S. coastal station requesting assistance in the search for fishermen of the sinking vessel (Tuna Chaser). At 0700 the Voskhod spotted and picked up a life jacket, and later a ring lifebuoy. At 0840 Soviet seaman Avdeyev heard calls for help and 5 minutes later saw a small raft with people on it. A Soviet rescue boat picked up the fishermen and brought them aboard the Voskhod, where they were given medical aid by Doctor Isachenko. The American fishermen were turned over to the U.S. Coast Guard vessel (Maddock) at 1015. A supervisor of the rescue group in Seattle has sent a telegram to the Voskhod expressing gratitude for the rescue of the American fishermen. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW]

IZVESTIYA ARTICLE RECALLS SOVIET-PRC BORDER CLASHES

LD221239 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 August 1978 Morning Edition carries on page 4 a 2,500-word report entitled "Station on the Border" by an IZVESTIYA "team" consisting of I. Dementyeva, A. Yezhelev, V. Gavrichkin, A. Kleva, O. Pavlov, A. Plutnik, A. Sabirov, Ye. Shatokhin and Ye. Yakovlev. The report begins by describing the scene at Zabaykalsk station on the Soviet-Chinese border when the Peking-Moscow fast train stops to have its cars changed so that the train may continue on the USSR's broad gage lines.

On the way to Zabaykalsk, the team had passed the settlement of Dauriya. "In the township of Dauriya," the reporters write, "we met with the command of the Red Banner Khinganskiy Border Detachment. The detachment was organized in 1924 for the protection of the state border with Mongolia and China, and in 1929 it was on the receiving end of a considerable part of the treacherous enemy strike during the well-known conflict on the Chinese-Eastern Railroad. Here are some facts from the chronicles of those alarming days: On 19 August, the border picket at station and siding 86 was subjected to artillery and machinegun fire. Station and siding 86 was subsequently shelled again, two fighters were killed and five were wounded. An extract from the Border Protection and Troops Directorate report, dated 4 October 1929 states: '...According to information from the Dauriya Border Detachment, Chinese units totalling as much as one company crossed into our territory at 0300 on 2 October in the vicinity of station and siding 86 with machineguns and several horsemen.... Nine Red Army men died and 19 were wounded.' In commemoration of those battles and of those border guards who did not retreat a single step from there, station and siding 86 was renamed Otpor [repulse]. Otpor continued to be known by this name until 1957 when the station and the settlement, which by then had sprung up, received a new name--Zabaykalsk.

"People here still remember well how freight used to stream continuously through the station in both directions, how friendship trains used to halt at the platform and emissaries from China used to greet the inhabitants at the first Soviet station; it was a time when the border guards used to visit each other to play volleyball.

"But people at Zabaykalsk also remember that February day in 1967 when the Peking-Moscow train arrived 12 hours late: Enroute it had been stopped by Maoists who had acted like hooligans and daubed it from the roof down to the wheels with anti-Soviet slogans and (in black paint right across the car sides) with appeals for our citizens to be 'dealt with.' There was an occasion when, not far from Zabaykalsk, where the border runs along the Argun River, crowds of Red Guards, waving sticks and little red books of Mao's thoughts, and screeching hysterically, advanced on the border guards, but our boys, standing shoulder to shoulder in silence, barred the thugs' way. They also remember here those days when the entire country followed with anger and pain the events on the Ussuri River; but mothers in Zabaykalsk, of course, felt these events more painfully and sharply.

"Soon after the events on the Ussuri River there was an attempted provocation at the Manchuria station on the Chinese border at the monument to Soviet servicemen who perished in the fighting against militarist Japan for the liberation of northeast China. But that year too, and every year, a delegation of Zabaykalsk railroad workers headed by the stationmaster crosses the border on victory day to lay wreaths of flowers from the motherland on the graves of those of its sons who lie beyond the border. During those mournful minutes, paying tribute to the fallen, the people from Zabaykalsk feel that they are ambassadors of the country that mourns and remembers all those who shielded it with their own bodies and brought the people of China liberation from the occupiers."

The IZVESTIYA team then goes on to describe how Chinese officials are obstructing the flow of rail freight from the USSR to Vietnam:

"Zabaykalsk stationmaster Leonid Grigoryevich Zykov is not on the platform nor in the hall--at the moment he is on the telephone...to China. It is a question of freight and specifically, how many loaded freightcars the Manchuria station on the Chinese border will be able to accept today from Zabaykalsk. Interpreter Oleg Nikoforov, a graduate of the faculty of Chinese and English at the Chita Pedagogical Institute, repeats the question in Chinese and conveys the answer to Zykov. Zykov is patently worried. At the station 105 freightcars have piled up--Hungarian buses for Korea, German dyestuffs also for Korea, and our construction materials for Vietnam...

"Leonid Grigoryevich indulges in this 'diplomacy,' as he calls these conversations with Manchuria station half in jest and half seriously, twice a day--in the morning and in the evening. The station master has most trouble with the Chinese side over freight for Vietnam. The freight is delayed and as always the answer is evasive: 'It's not in the plan....'"

The team goes on to report how a train driver who takes freight over the border states that Chinese railroad officials, who he knows well, pretend not to recognize him and only a single old man still waves to him and smiles.

IMPERIALISM WANTS TO RESTORE DOMINATION IN PRC

OW221221Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Glebov commentary: "Imperialist Type of Aid"]

[Excerpts] As the old saying goes, "A cat crying at a mouse's death--it's pretended sympathy and grief." When we hear U.S. officials say that the United States wants to give active assistance to China, we cannot help but remember this saying. U.S. imperialism is trying in every possible way to create the (?impression) that in its relations with China and the Chinese people it will put down its butcher knife and promptly turn into good Uncle Sam. The world's people clearly understand the nature of imperialist assistance.

U.S. imperialism's so-called aid to Taiwan, China's inherent territory, (?can serve) as an example. [Words indistinct] U.S. imperialism wanted to help (?Taiwan aluminum corporation) rebuild its power station. It provided funds and equipment and sent experts who quickly restored the power station and became its new bosses. Then, U.S. [words indistinct] corporations proposed to the Chiang Kai-shek regime to develop (?the aluminum industry) on Taiwan. Before long, imperialist (?aluminum) corporations completely controlled (?aluminum) production on Taiwan. Such examples are numerous.

Chinese leaders are perfectly aware of this. [Words indistinct] the present Peking leaders have opened the economic gate to imperialism. But U.S. imperialism will always be U.S. imperialism. [passage indistinct]

The militarization of China's economy occupies an important position in imperialism's plan to enslave China. The imperialists encourage and instigate Peking in its allegations about the threat from the north, attempting to push it further on the road to militarization and stepping up the arms race. In this area, they are eager to provide China with modern armament, military technology and other assistance. (?Their calculation is simple. China's economy is lagging behind as a whole, particularly in the technical field.

Therefore, it is very possible for the imperialists to infiltrate China's key industrial departments. On the other hand, by providing assistance in weapons, the imperialists will make China dependent in the most vital area, that is, national defense.

Imperialism, by its very nature, cannot help China unselfishly as the Soviet Union did to overcome China's economic backwardness and make it a powerful socialist country. The nature of imperialism will never change. As in the past, it is only thinking of how to restore its domination in China and how to again make China a source for raw materials and a market for its industrial products. The present Peking leadership is currying favor with imperialism and selling out the country's national interests.

AS-SADAT WELCOMES HUA'S INTEREST IN VISITING CAIRO

LD221848Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary entitled: "Peking's Drive Toward the Arab World Under the Slogan of Anti-Sovietism"]

[Text] According to Cairo's AL-AHRAM, President as-Sadat welcomes Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng's interest in visiting Cairo. The paper added that the Egyptian vice president replied to the Chinese ambassador in Cairo, who expressed the wish of his chief to visit Cairo, that President as-Sadat would be happy to see such a visit take place.

In this connection, one should mention what the West German STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG said: Peking welcomes As-Sadat's movement away from Moscow and his peace initiative. Let's also recall here that a leader of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, who visited Peking recently, criticized the Chinese leadership for supporting the surrender policies of the Egyptian president. Jallud also expressed his hope to see Peking change its position in this connection.

As we see it, however, the Chinese leadership is further supporting the divisionist Cairo policy, designed to reach a separate peace treaty with the Israeli aggressor. Political observers in various countries very often point out Peking's increasing activity in the Arab world and its attempt to set up strong ties with the reactionary Arab regimes known for their proimperialist positions. Such regimes include that of Sultan Al Bu Sa'id of Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia--with which Peking is currently intensely flirting--and the present Egyptian regime.

Thus, we realize why, not content with withholding support from the Palestinian movement, Peking has intensified its criticism of it. We also understand why Peking has sided with Sultan Al Bu Sa'id of Oman in his attempts to deal blows, with the help of foreign spears, to the armed struggle of the Omani nationalists for a genuine national liberation of their people. And last but not least, one understands Peking's contacts with Israel with the aim of securing multifaceted, comprehensive relations with it.

HUA'S BELGRADE SPEECH 'HYPOCRITICAL,' 'DEMAGOGIC'

LD221434Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] TASS reports that talks have begun in Belgrade between Josip Broz Tito and Hua Kuo-feng. According to TANJUG, a considerable part of the first day of talks was devoted to mutual familiarization with the results of internal development of both countries. On the same day the Yugoslav side gave a reception, with speeches by Josip Broz Tito and Hua Kuo-feng.

In his speech Josip Broz Tito noted, among other things, that cooperation between Yugoslavia and China is based on the universal principles of independence, equal rights and non-interference and mutual respect, and also on the principles of respect for objective differences in the international positions and political positions of the two countries. These principles, Josip Broz Tito continued, also presuppose that we are developing relations of cooperation between both peoples in our own interests, and not at the expense of our countries' good relations and cooperation with other countries. On the international situation, the president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia declared that Yugoslavia is deeply convinced that there is no alternative to the policy of detente and active peaceful coexistence, particularly in our nuclear age.

Indeed, relaxation of tension, he said, demands the abolition of the remaining strong-points of colonialism, racialism and apartheid in Southern Africa and the eradication of dangerous hotbeds of tensions threatening international peace, such as the long-drawn-out crisis in the Near East and others. I wish to stress particularly, Josip Broz Tito said, the need to stop the arms race once and for all and to embark, at last, upon the path of real disarmament in order to insure stable peace and the security of all countries.

Josip Broz Tito spoke of the role of the nonalined movement, stressing its great importance for the development of international relations. Josip Broz Tito's speech gave a detailed account of the present internal situation in Yugoslavia and of the development of the country on the basis of the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress.

Hua Kuo-feng, in his reply speech, which was demagogic and hypocritical in tone, once again launched into arguments about hegemonism. All this made it look as if the head of the Chinese Government really intended, by such arguments, to cover up the actions of the Chinese top brass that are directed toward exacerbating tension, toward the arms race, toward splitting the unity of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and toward undermining unity in the socialist camp.

Characteristically Hua Kuo-feng--evidently in reply to Josip Broz Tito's remarks on the need to observe the principles of independence, autonomy, equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference, respect for one's own paths of development, voluntariness of international cooperation and solidarity and also of respect for the differences existing between countries and parties--put forward, on top of everything else, a very odd formulation. He said: Neither of our two countries wants either to conduct itself crudely in relation to the other, nor to interfere in the other's affairs, nor to control [kontrolirovat] the other. You are in the Balkans, we are in Asia.

It is officially announced that the Yugoslav-Chinese talks will be continued. It is reported that during the visit talks will be held on the further development of bilateral economic and scientific and technical cooperation, the development of party relations and cooperation on matters of mutual interest.

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1330 GMT on 22 August carries an identical item on Hua's talks in Belgrade]

COMMENT ON 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF 1968 PRAGUE EVENTS

Aid Consolidated Leninist Principles

LD212033Y Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Yuriy Popov commentary]

[Text] Bourgeois propaganda is using the events of 10 years ago for a concentrated campaign. Again we hear grumbles that in 1968 it was impossible to improve socialism in Czechoslovakia. These kinds of statements appear in papers known for their anticommunist attitude. This fact alone indicates how hypocritical the campaign is. Lies about 1968 are being accepted where truth about Czechoslovakia has been hidden. The period since the events of that time has fully confirmed that it was not the improvement of socialism at stake but the liquidation of socialist principles and planned disintegration of socialism in Czechoslovakia.

The campaign then was conducted under the guise of inflated demagogy, by antisocialist forces which were able to transform the mass communication media into an arm of social disinformation and rightwing trumpeting. The main attack was aimed against the Communist Party so as to remove the CPCZ from power. Antisocialist forces enjoyed complete support from abroad, and not only from the bourgeois press--which joyfully published reports on the dismantling of the socialist system in Czechoslovakia. During the past few years many documents have been uncovered in Czechoslovakia showing direct contacts between internal and external reaction, and about the coordination of their actions.

Let me quote an example: A certain Andreas Razumowski was accredited as a journalist in Czechoslovakia; a pass from the West German paper FRANKFURTER ALGEMEINE ZEITUNG served him for activity far removed from journalism. Razumowski often met the so-called fighters for democratic socialism. It is well-known that he prepared the plan containing three versions of an eventual coup in Czechoslovakia. One variant provided for an open counterrevolutionary coup. The third variant had been chosen which contained the following instructions: to create conditions favorable for the liquidation of communism with the help of ideological means, to achieve deep ideological disintegration, and in this way to liquidate or weaken the CPCZ, and to force it to agree with pluralism and push it to break faith with the Soviet Union, and toward the restoration of capitalism.

This is the so-called improved socialism announced by the activists of the famous Prague spring, and their Western protectors. The following fact has also been established by documents: While preparing a counterrevolutionary coup, they simultaneously prepared blacklists of persons who would later become inmates of Czechoslovakian concentration camps.

It is also symptomatic of the attitude that has been adopted outside Czechoslovakia by various idealists of revolution such as Jiri Pelikan, for example. Today he proclaims an open counterrevolution. The former Marxist Ota Sik doesn't hide the fact that his ideal is contemporary capitalism. Ludek Pachman got together with West German revanchists and says that he is an anticommunist.

It is well known that such activists' ideas and their foreign protectors have met with failure, hence the such violent attacks of bourgeois reaction. Their plans for the liquidation of socialism in Czechoslovakia failed. According to Gustav Husak, bourgeoisie and its helpers refuse to accept the complete defeat of their objectives, and cannot forgive us that, thanks to the internationalist help of the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries, the Marxist-Leninist forces of our party safely emerged from the crisis, cleansed and consolidated our party on the Leninist principles, led our society to the new stage of development and fruition, and toward a new consolidation of fraternal and allied relations with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

CSSR Defense Minister on 1968

LD211217Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Invincibility of Internationalism"]

[Text] Prague, 15 August--Proletarian and socialist internationalism is the basis of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy and firm international position, Army General M. Dzur, CSSR national defense minister, writes in an article published in the newspaper OBRANA LIDU. The successes achieved in the CSSR and the other socialist countries convincingly show that the problems of the development of socialist society are resolved most successfully together in the course of close cooperation, mutual aid and support, and that fraternal ties considerably expand the opportunities of each individual socialist country.

We are rightly proud of the active contribution of our party and country to socialist community development. Its consistent peace-loving foreign policy, the intensification of economic cooperation within the CEMA framework, its principled struggle against reactionary and imperialist intrigues strengthen the CSSR's international authority and help strengthen the socialist community countries. At the 15th CPCZ Congress G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, said: "We have always proceeded from the principles that the all-round development of Socialist Czechoslovakia is inextricably linked with the consolidation of the might and unity of the socialist community. We pay the greatest attention to the intensification of friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, which is our most loyal friend, most reliable ally and a guarantee of our security, peaceful labor and happy future."

We are linked with the Soviet Union through the most outstanding events of recent history, M. Dzur stresses. The Soviet Union was the bulwark of our working people in the class battles against the bourgeoise and when the threat of fascist enslavement loomed over our country. In 1938 the Soviet Union was the only country to offer us aid in the struggle against fascist aggression. The Czechoslovak bourgeois government geared to the capitalist states of Western Europe rejected this aid, since it did not accord with its class interests.

The period of World War II occupies a special place in the history of the emergence of our friendship, allied relations and mutual cooperation. This blood jointly shed in the battles at Sokolov, Kiev and Belaya Tserkov, at Dukla, in the Slovak national uprising and in the Prague operation carried out by the Soviet Army which rushed to the aid of the Czech people's uprising and liberated our entire republic, sealed our indestructible friendship forever. Our working people have locked forever in their minds and hearts deep gratitude and love for the great Soviet people, their glorious Communist Party and their heroic army.

The profound public, political and social changes in our society have been positively reflected in the development of our people's army. It was created on the basis of Leninist principles as an army of the new socialist type, under the tireless attention and concern of the party. In building it we proceeded from the latest achievements of Soviet military science and made extensive use of the valuable experience of the glorious Soviet Army--our liberators. It rapidly became a reliable force which alongside the Soviet Army successfully withstood the imperialists' aggressive plans.

The entire history of the Warsaw Pact attests to the tremendous power of socialist internationalism, which lies at the basis of the policy of the Warsaw Pact countries communist and workers parties, and to their indestructible unity and cooperation.

In the crisis years of 1968-1969, M. Dzur continues, our country became the main target of the subversive activity by imperialism, which tried to use its internal political development, which was proceeding under the influence of rightwing antisocialist forces, to liquidate socialism in Czechoslovakia. They wanted thereby to strike against the vital interests of the entire socialist community. The rightwing forces also tried to weaken international ties with other socialist countries and deliberately violated the commitments arising from Czechoslovakia's membership in the Warsaw Pact. The army party organization, the political apparatus and one-man command principle offended the vision of the rightwing forces. The situation was complicated by the fact that in April 1968, when the new army leadership began to be created, a process of demoralization began in the armed forces accompanied by a deterioration in discipline and the violation of the principles of one-man command. Justified fear arose regarding the security of the state's western borders, which are at the same time the borders of the entire socialist community.

In this situation, the minister stressed, the existence and defense of socialism in Czechoslovakia ceased to be the business of our party and our people alone and became the common concern of the socialist states and fraternal communist parties and peoples of these countries. The facts of the party and country's situation on the eve of August 1968 attest that, without the internationalist aid of the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, it would have been impossible to halt the frontal offensive of counterrevolution and preserve socialism.

Thanks to internationalist aid, imperialism's counterrevolutionary hopes of crushing socialism in the CSSR and its hopes of revising the results of World War II collapsed, and at the same time the basic preconditions were created for a return to the Marxist-Leninist principles of building our socialist society and for the restoration of friendship with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist counties and their armed forces.

The CPCZ Central Committee Plenum in April 1969 at which Comrade G. Husak was elected first secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, new leadership in the party, and implementation of the decisions of the CPCZ Central Committee Plenum in May 1969 created preconditions for gradually overcoming the crisis in the party and society.

Lenin's principle of the leadership of the armed forces and entire military policy by the Communist Party fully triumped in practice. The army was purged of representatives and followers of rightwing opportunism and revisionism and of other antisocialist forces. The consolidation of the command staff in the class and political respects, the activation of party organization work, the education of servicemen in the spirit of internationalism and socialist patriotism--all this helped to resolve the difficult tasks which faced us at that period.

In 1969-1970, friendly ties with the Warsaw Pact countries and their armed forces were restored and further developed.

Thanks to the tireless attention of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR Government, the political, moral, and military training of our army's servicemen is constantly being enhanced and its socialist nature reinforced. The Czechoslovak People's Army has become a modern army equipped with the latest military equipment, which is fully prepared to fulfill its patriotic and international duty.

The experience of the military building of the Soviet Armed Forces has been and remains an example to us. Our army's cooperation with the Central Group of Soviet Forces has become profound and comprehensive, bringing mutual benefit. Socialist internationalism is an inalienable principle in building the Czechoslovak People's Army. Its ideas are embodied in our people's successes in building and defending socialism, the article states.

TASS Cites RUDE PRAVO

LD211920Y Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

["For the Triumph of Socialism"--TASS headline]

[Text] Prague, August 21, TASS--The modern history of the Czech and the Slovak peoples has convincingly confirmed that only the cooperation and the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union can safeguard our national freedom, independence and all-round development. We shall never forget that it was the Soviet Union that liberated our country from the deadly Hitlerite enslavement and that without the Soviet Union we would not have our national existence or independence. The course of history has taught our people where to look for a reliable, true and disinterested ally, writes RUDE PRAVO, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in an editorial article today.

That is why in the crisis years not only many of the communists but also many of our people holding dear socialism and its ideals followed with profound apprehensions the attempts to separate our country from the family of the socialist states within which we have always met with understanding, assistance, protection and cooperation. They had justly viewed the developments as a dangerous attempt to liquidate socialism. That is why they insistently called on the people to defend socialism and wished to preserve and further develop the common cause of socialism for which whole generations fought and suffered during decades.

RUDE PRAVO points out that the historic significance of the internationalist assistance lies precisely in the fact that it created a reliable rear for the Czechoslovak communists who, relying on this assistance, could fully unfold their own political struggle against the counter-revolutionary, anti-socialist and the right-wing opportunist forces and overcome by political means the counterrevolutionary danger for socialism in Czechoslovakia. Internationalist assistance helped save socialism in Czechoslovakia and protect the vital interests of the working people.

The resolute actions of our allies have disrupted the far reaching designs according to which separation of Czechoslovakia from the socialist community was to be a first step towards a revision of the results of the World War Two. The internationalist assistance of the fraternal socialist countries thus helped a further socialist development of our country as well as peaceful development of all Europe.

The development of our society from April 1969, when the party's new leadership headed by Comrade Gustav Husak was elected, has convincingly confirmed the correctness of the political line followed during the process of national consolidation. Our people understood this policy and, associating themselves with it, they embarked on implementing it.

This was a broad and difficult political struggle. The fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries created the basic premises for uniting the Marxist-Leninist forces for their decisive confrontation with those who stood in the way of the further socialist development. The Leninist norms of party life had been restored in the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and thus the party had restored its capacity to fulfil its leading role in our society, the newspaper further stressed.

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, which is one and a half millions strong, includes about 300 thousand young people who have joined the party ranks in recent years. The members and the candidates to the party membership spare no effort to serve the cause of the people, the cause of socialism.

We take pride in the fact that our country occupies a place of honour in the struggle waged by the peace-loving and progressive forces of the world, Together with the Soviet Union, the recognized standard-bearer of peace, and other socialist countries, together with the entire international communist and workers' movement, and with all progressive forces we are waging a historic struggle against imperialism, the enemies of peace, against international reaction. We resolutely support the struggle for peace, democracy, freedom and social progress and we shall continue to give assistance to all progressive forces of the world. This is our duty with regard to ourselves, to the peace forces and to the international workers' movement. This is the expression of our internationalism, the article says.

Socialist Press on Actions

LD221932Y Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 22. TASS--The press of the fraternal countries of socialism is publishing articles and commentaries which welcome the great successes scored by the Czechoslovak people in the building of a developed socialist society, expose the campaign of lies and slanders unleashed in the West in connection with the 10th anniversary of the internationalist aid given the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in defending its socialist gains.

The vicious slanderous campaign against Czechoslovakia, writes the Bulgarian RABOTNICHESKO DELO, is wholly subordinated to and is called upon to serve the global aims of the contemporary ideological strategy of imperialism and to strike a blow at real socialism, first of all the Soviet Union, and the world revolutionary process. Standing behind this provocative campaign are the most diehard enemies of the further development of the historical detente process in relations between countries with different social systems.

The paper NHAN DAN, organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC writes: Life has proved the invincibility of socialism, while genuine internationalism and the strength of each socialist state, in combination with the might of the entire world socialist system, is a reliable, firm bulwark of the world revolution, a determing factor in the development of mankind.

Time has convincingly confirmed, points out the organ of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, that internationalist aid was an important contribution to consolidating the socialist development of Czechoslovakia, and to European peace. The fraternal countries cancelled the plans of imperialism, averted the threat to peace, preserved the integrity of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the entire socialist community.

The Mongolian paper UNEN writes: The preservation and strengthening of the achievements won by the heroic efforts and tireless labour of the people of this or another socialist country, is the common internationalist duty of all socialist countries. The Communist Party and other healthy forces of Czechoslovakia, leaning on the internationalist aid of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, firmly rebuffed the enemies of socialism and succeeded in upholding the interests and achievements of the people. The fraternal aid to Czechoslovakia was dictated by the internationalist duty to guard the world socialist system against encroachements by the reaction.

The organ of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party TRYBUNA LUDU notes that, thanks to the internationalist aid of the fraternal countries and the offensive activities of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the representatives of right-wing opportunism were isolated and their plans, just as the designs of the imperialist forces behind them, miserably failed.

The successes of fraternal Czechoslovakia in recent years became possible first of all thanks to the strengthening of the Marxist-Leninist character of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the growth of its internal strength, unity and the consolidation of the party's leading role in society.

The strategic line of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia adopted by the 14th congress and further developed at its 15th congress, the paper goes on, built a platform for strengthening the ideological and political unity of Czechoslovak society, ensured the security and integrity of the country. The consistent implementation of the principles of proletarian internationalism is an important factor in the successes of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

HUSAK TELLS FARMERS OF 'DIRTY CAMPAIGNS' AGAINST CSSR

LD221324Y Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, August 22, TASS--General Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia CC, President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak said, receiving a delegation of farmers of southern Moravia region: Dirty campaigns against Czechoslovakia are being waged on these days.

Their organizers do not see and do not wish to see how the people of the country live. A weighty answer of Czechoslovakia's working people to slanders and fabrications of imperialist propaganda is the calm political atmosphere in the country, creative work in agriculture and industry, efforts for the implementation of the decisions of the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. This stand of the people is a reliable guarantee of our further consistent and successful advancement along the road of socialist construction.

IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN CSSR ARMED FORCES IMPORTANT

LD230753 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 August 1978 publishes on page 3, under the headline "The Most Effective Weapon," a 1,800-word article by Lt Col M. Borovicka of the Czechoslovak People's Army outlining the tasks and methods of ideological education in the CSSR Armed Forces. Because Czechoslovakia "is subjected to systematic attacks by Western anticommunist centers" and is "within the range of all the media which the enemy centers of ideological subversion have at their disposal," Borovicka empnasizes that "particularl importance is attached to insuring that CSSR soldiers "can orient themselves correctly and see their place in the struggle between the forces of progress and reaction and are unreceptive to enemy propaganda." Outlining directions in ideological work, Borovicka notes that some young soldiers have "immature views" and "are infected with individualism and other vestiges, particularly religious vestiges" and he states that "it is primarily to this category of soldiers that attention is paid." Borovicka describes "the education of soldiers in the spirit of socialist internationalism and firm friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries" as a "fundamental task of ideological work." He further notes that "most important attention is paid to strengthening friendly, alliance relations with the Soviet Union and its people and heroic army" and declares that the CSSR army has "favorable opportunities for this thanks to the presence in our country of our combat friends--Soviet soldiers from the units and subunits of the Central Group of Forces."

WESTERN PRESS 'SLANDERS' CSSR PEOPLE'S 'REMARKABLE GAINS'

LD211151 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 August 1978 carries on page three a 1,800-word Prague dispatch by own correspondent K. Nikiforova entitled: "Creating Happiness for the People" in which she describes the process of mutual enrichment that takes place between collectives of production workers and cultural figures in Czechoslovakia. She observes:

"At the recent congress of the creative union, everything that has been achieved in Czechoslovak art and culture in recent years was rated highly. Stalwarts of the arts confirmed once again that they are marching along the path of building a Socialist Czechoslovakia. We advocate, Comrade G. Husak stressed at a meeting between CSSR cultural figures and the leaders of the CPCZ and Czechoslovak state, that culture should reflect national features and at the same time should be of a socialist nature and show the fullness of the socialist life of our state."

Nikiforova goes on to state at the end of her dispatch: "In 1977 a total of 80.5 million books were produced by the country's publishing houses, representing 6,982 separate titles. In 1968, 5,916 titles were published in a total print of 63.7 million copies. The number of readers at public librairies has risen by 1.7 million to a total of 2.4 million in recent years and the number of books borrowed has increased from 47.9 million to 76.8 million.

"While attempting to ignore this, the Western mass media are unrestrainedly slandering the remarkable gains and achievements of the working people of Czechoslovakia.

"The enemies of the CSSR do not hesitate to indulge in the basest lies. But in actual fact Czechoslovak culture is characterized today by dynamic, fruitful development. Reality is such that the process of the development of culture in recent years, especially in the period since the 14th CPCZ Congress, has been proceeding more successfully than ever before in the entire history of the building of socialism in Czechoslovakia."

PRAVDA REPORTS BCP POLITBURO APPROVAL OF CRIMEA TALKS

LD221343Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Sofia, 17 August, TASS--The BCP Central Committee Politburo has discussed a report on the friendly meeting in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council.

The Politburo fully approved the results of the meeting and the talks and evaluated them as a great new personal contribution by the chief party and state leaders of the two fraternal countries to the implementation of the jointly elaborated policy of comprehensive cooperation and rapprochement between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

Expressing the thoughts and feelings of Bulgarian communists and the entire Bulgarian people, the BCP Central Committee Politburo noted with profound gratitude the tremendous and exceptionally fruitful activities of Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and T. Zhivkov--leaders of the Leninist type--in building a socialist and a communist society, strengthening the socialist coomunity, rallying the ranks of the international communist and workers movement and defending the policy of detente, peace and security throughout the world.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo expressed confidence that the meeting between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and T. Zhivkov and its results will be a powerful stimulus for the Bulgarian people in their creative activity in building a developed socialist society, in strengthening Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and in implementing Bulgaria's consistent foreign policy aimed at strengthening peace, security and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

RFE PRESSURES BULGARIAN TO COMMIT ANTISOCIALIST ACTIONS

LD230905 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 and 17 August carry, each on page three, a two-part dispatch by Sofia correspondent E. Zorinyants entitled "Zealots of Freedom." Zorinyants cites the experience of Borislav Ivanchev, a Bulgarian Jesuit, during 11 years' residence abroad. The Jesuit was reportedly smuggled out of Bulgaria on a Belgian diplomatic passport to pursue his theological and philological studies in the FRG and in Rome; Ivanchev then discovered that Radio Free Europe organized his departure from Bulgaria, and pressure was allegedly put on him to indulge in antisocialist activities--assisting RFE broadcasters, passing anti-Soviet literature to persons intending to visit the Soviet Union and Bulgaria--which Ivanchev resisted. Following continued refusals to cooperate he was apparently subjected to increasing "persecution" and eventually returned to Bulgaria.

BABENKO VIEWS PREPARATIONS FOR NATO'S FALL EXERCISES

LD221958Y Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

["NATO: Militarist Merry-Go-Round"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 22 TASS--TASS political commentator Yevgeniy Babenko reports:

In these days, the army, navy, air force and air-borne forces of NATO are being on the combat alert in preparation for a series of big autumn manoeuvres of the troops of the North Atlantic alliance which will spread over the territory of many West European countries including their airspace as well as to a number of regions in the Atlantic and the North Sea.

According to the NATO military authorities, about 30 various manoeuvres and training exercises will be conducted whose main purpose is to check the readiness of the NATO forces for a "military crisis". It goes without saying that the "crisis" in all the dangerous "games" of this kind is, as a rule, unleashed by the "Reds".

The steady increase in the military preparations of the North Atlantic alliance is accompanied by a noisy hulaballoo about the "military danger from the East" and about the superiority which the forces of the Warsaw Treaty allegedly have over the NATO forces. These worn and tattered propaganda myths have been repeatedly exposed by the leaders of the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries as well as by objective observers in the west. However, the falsehoods about the "Soviet threat" are repeated again and again although they bring their authors less and less dividends.

The military manoeuvres conducted under the direct control of the U.S. Defense Department are utilized by the Pentagon primarily for a further strengthening of its positions in Western Europe which the strategists from the Potomac regard as their own outpost. According to newspaper NEWSDAY, the Pentagon officials admit that recently the NATO member countries have been significantly stepping up the pace of airlifting additional contingents to central Europe especially from overseas as well as providing them with the most sophisticated kinds of weapons.

The newspaper admits that the intensified strengthening of the striking power of the armed forces of the North Atlantic alliance in Europe represents a most serious revision of NATO strategy in post-war years.

In analyzing the announcements about the forthcoming series of NATO forces manoeuvres, commentators including those in the West, especially emphasize that the new demonstration of the NATO military force including, among others, in Bavaria, will be staged in the immediate vicinity of the state borders of countries of the socialist community.

The new militarist merry-go-round started by the Pentagon and the NATO leaders causes concern of the West European and interests of detente, mutual understanding and cooperation between peoples, running counter to the cause of universal peace.

WESTERN EUROPE COMMENTS ON BENEFITS OF TRADE WITH USSR

LD211728Y Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

["Important Factor of Stability and Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Excerpts] Moscow, August 21, TASS--Washington's policy directed at restricting exports to the Soviet Union in an attempt to use trade for interference in the internal affairs of of the USSR does not meet with support from West European states and leads the United states into the blind alley of self-isolation.

This is admitted by noted economists and sane representatives of the Western business world. In contrast with Washington's policy, the West European countries strive for a broadening of mutually beneficial trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. Here are some examples:

Bonn--The dynamics of the figures characterising the growth of trade between the FRG and the USSR looks rather impressive. Trade grew 2.5 fold in 1977 as compared with 1973, and--5.5 fold compared with 1970. The FRG ranks first in the Soviet Union's trade with the capitalist states.

The results of the official visit of General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to the FRG in May this year have raised the business relations between the two countries to a new level. The sides intend to double in 1976-1980 their mutual trade compared with the preceding five-year plan period, which will be a weighty contribution to the implementation of the agreement on developing and deepening long-term cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the field of economy and industry designed for a quarter of a century, which was signed in the course of Leonid Brezhnev's visit.

Representatives of business circles of the FRG believe that the development of contacts with the USSR, whose planned economy is free from market upheavals, contributes to increasing the load on production facilities and resolving the employment problem.

London--According to the newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES the volume of British exports to the USSR is further growing: Over the first six months of this year it grew 56 percent compared with the same period last year. The total volume of trade over the first six months of this year grew five percent to reach 524.1 million pound sterling as against 497.8 million over the first half of last year.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS FRG BANKER'S USSR CONTACTS

LD221525Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--H. Friderichs, chairman of the board of the Dresdner Bank (FRG), was in the USSR 16 through 19 August at the invitation of the USSR Gosbank. There was detailed exploration of questions on expanding currency and financial relations between these banks in the light of the agreement on the development and intensification of long-term cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the sphere of the economy and industry signed this May. H. Friderichs also had meetings in the USSR Foreign Trade Bank, the State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry, the International Bank of Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank.

SPANISH CP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN YEREVAN 14 AUGUST

LD230801Y Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 15 Aug 78 p 2 LD

[Text] ARMENPRESS--A Spanish Communist Party [PCE] delegation headed by Jose Luis Lopez Bulla, member of the PCE Central Committee and general secretary of the Workers Commissions (trade unions) arrived in Yerevan on 14 August. The delegation includes PCE Central Committee member Luis Perez Lara and leading party workers Jesus Martinez and L. Varela.

TASS: ISRAEL BACKS LEBANESE RIGHTWING PROVOCATIONS

LD221336Y Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 22, TASS--A tense situation remains in the south of Lebanon. Right-wing Christian armed detachments openly backed by Israel are trying to prevent the attempts of the legitimate authorities to restore their sovereignty in the southern areas by not permitting a battalion of the Lebanese Army to advance there. At the same time, conservative detachments are launching provocative sorties against the provisional U.N. forces in Lebanon. Yesterday, they shelled a unit of the international forces and attacked its positions in Al-Iskanderun area. Simultaneously six Israeli naval vessels made an attempt to approach the Lebanese coast, but were driven back by the fire of coastal artillery. In the course of the whole day yesterday, Israeli Air Force fighter planes made reconnaissance flights over Lebanon's territory, and the aggressor's naval boats patrolled Lebanese territorial waters.

As local observers note, Tel Aviv is trying to prevent a stabilisation of the situation in Lebanon by stepping up material and military aid to its accomplices from among the Lebanese conservatives. According to the newspaper AL-'ARAB issued in Qatar, right-wing Christian detachments massed in that country's southern areas have recently received from Israel eight tanks, four helicopters, 20 personnel armoured carriers and other equipment. The newspaper also reported that in the course of recent days, C. Sham'un, one of the leaders of Lebanon's right-wingers, twice met on board the Israeli vessel, which lay near Lebanon's territorial waters with Israeli Defence Minister Weizman. They discussed the question of increasing military aid to the conservative forces by the Israeli military.

MOSCOW REPORTS REACTION TO ISRAELI STRIKE IN LEBANON

LD221112Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "The United States and Israel Obstruct the Normalization of the Situation in Lebanon"]

[Text] On the morning of 21 August, Israeli jets strafed an area of Beirut inhabited by Palestinians and the refugee camp at Surj al-Barajinah. REUTER said that the raid lasted 10 minutes. This insolent attack by the aggressor is a fresh crime against the Arabs. It shows--for the umpteenth time--that Tel Aviv is intent on further obstructing a settlement in Lebanon. Tel Aviv will achieve its goal either with the help of its isolationist allies throughout Lebanon or through direct aggression.

Lebanese Prime Minister Salim al-Huss has accused Israel of attempting to destroy the Lebanese Government and prevent the legitimate Lebanese authorities from controlling the entire country. Prime Minister al-Huss also said that the United States shares a considerable part of the blame for the fact that units of the Lebanese Army have so far been unable to penetrate the southern parts of the country. Al-Huss stressed that the United States has given effective aid both to Israel and the isolationists in their attempts to divide Lebanon.

The London magazine MIDDLE EAST believes that the U.S. Government is reluctant to endeavor to put an end once and for all to the destructive Israeli role in the development of events in southern Lebanon and to facilitate the mission of the Lebanese Army in the south--a mission entrusted to it by the legitimate Government of Lebanon.

The Lebanese prime minister told the magazine MONDAY MORNING that he did not rule out the possibility that Lebanon might lodge a complaint with the UN Security Council and call for the situation in his country to be discussed because of the acts of the Israeli aggressor, its rightwing allies and of official Washington, who gives both a free hand to perpetrate their destructive actions.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: ISRAEL TRIES TO HOLD SINAI OIL

LD190954Y Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 19 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 19, TASS--Israel strives to keep its hold of Sinai as an important source of obtaining oil and not for ensuring the much spoken of "security" of Israel, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes commenting on Tel Aviv's attempts at turning Israel into an "oil power." The Israelis, who are starting intensive extraction of oil in Sinai Peninsula, are trying to gain time so as to pump as much of it as possible into its oil storage tanks, the newspaper notes.

Hence, the insurmountable difficulties at the Egyptian-Israeli talks. Tel Aviv strives to protract them in every way possible, but by no means interrupt them in general. Hence, the striving of Tel Aviv to present the problem of oil fields in Sinai as that of requiring a long study and long talk that could start, according to them, only in case an agreement is reached on military airfields built by the occupiers in Sinai, the newspaper notes.

While Egyptian oil is pumped into Israel storage tanks, plans are drawn up in Tel Aviv in case it is still forced to withdraw its troops from Sinai Peninsula, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA goes on to write. Their essence was set forth in one of the recent statements by the Israeli minister of energy and infrastructure. He said in particular that Sinai shall be turned into a certain "bridge," which if peace is reached, it would serve the economic interests of Egypt and Israel. And it is not at all necessary, he added, that any of the states establish its sovereignty over Sinai Peninsula.

This is the logic of the Zionist aggressor: Even if it is forced to withdraw from the occupied territory, it would like to preserve all rights for its further plunder, says the article.

PRESS INSTITUTE SECRETARIAT SENDS PROTEST TO AS-SADAT

LD221428Y Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] London, August 22, TASS--The secretariat of the International Press Institute has sent a telegram to Egyptian President as-Sadat condemning the decision of the Egyptian leadership to prohibit several prominent journalists of the country to publish their articles in the Egyptian press. The institute demanded an end to their persecution. As earlier reported, the Egyptian authorities put an unconstitutional ban on the publication of materials, written by several journalists, who expressed disagreement with the policy of the present Egyptian leadership.

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD, SOVIET ADMIRAL MEET IN ADEN

LD221236Y Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Aden, August 22, TASS--A squadron of Soviet warships, commanded by Vice Admiral N. Yasakov, is staying here on an official friendly visit. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, premier of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, chairman of the presidential council, received Vice Admiral N. Yasakov and had a talk with him. A delegation of Soviet sailors laid wreaths at the monument to the fallen heroes of the revolution.

MOSCOW RECALLS KENYATTA'S EFFORTS TO PROMOTE RELATIONS

LD222021Y Moscow in Swahili to East Africa 1730 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD/EA

[Text] On 22 August in Mombasa, Jomo Kenyatta, the first president of independent Kenya, departed this world.

Jomo Kenyatta played a major role in the fight for the Kenyan nation's freedom. When he assumed the post of president, Jomo Kenyatta made great efforts to establish friendly relations with the neighboring countries and pursued a policy of peace and understanding among African states.

The late president of Kenya strove for peaceful coexistence among countries pursuing different social relations and with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Arap Moi Acting President

LD222046Y Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Nairobi, August 22, TASS--Kenyan Vice President Daniel Arap Moi has been sworn in as acting president of the republic. In connection with the death of Jomo Kenyatta, he will, according to the Kenyan Constitution, occupy this post for three months before presidential elections are held.

ANGOLA, ZAIRE ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS

LD212112Y Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, August 21, TASS--A joint Angolan-Zairian communique on the official visit of President of the People's Republic of Angola Agostinho Neto in Zaire was circulated here. It confirms the allegiance of both sides to the goals and principles of the Charters of the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity and expressed concern over the situation in southern Africa where the racist regimes continue oppressing the native African population. Angola and Zaire, the communique says, will take further steps for normalisation of relations between the two countries.

CONGO ARMY OFFICIAL MEETS WITH YEPISHEV IN USSR

LD211513Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] Capt (N. Okongo), chief of the main political directorate of the National People's Army of the People's Republic of the Congo, who has been on vacation in the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy has left Moscow for Brazzaville.

(N. Okongo) had a meeting with Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. During the meeting there was a friendly exchange of opinions on questions of mutual interest.

GUINEA-BISSAU PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE IN MOSCOW

LD221501Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 19 August a delegation from the National People's Assembly of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, headed by Carmen Pereira, member of the Executive Committee of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde and first deputy chairman of the Assembly, arrived in Moscow on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. At the airport the guests were met by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities; USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies I.M. Burov and L.S. Bogatyreva; and also (E. Teysheyra Spen), Guinea-Bissau's charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

The members of the delegation met with the chairman of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. During the friendly talk it was stressed that expanding parliamentary ties between both states helps improve mutual understanding and strengthen friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and Guinea-Bissau.

MALAGASY OFFICIAL THANKS USSR FOR TRAINING STUDENTS

LD181950Y Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Antananarivo, August 18, TASS--The Soviet Union again extended to us the hand of fraternal aid in the difficult period of development of our republic, when it experiences an acute demand for national personnel. We are grateful for it to the Soviet people and Government, said Justin Rakotoniaina, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. He made this statement in connection with the official notification received here on the decision of the USSR in answer to the request of the Malagasy side for another increase in the number of grants for Malagasy studerts sent for training in the USSR this year. The number of young people of Madagascar, who will undergo training at the Soviet educational establishments this year will be nearly 700.

TASS REPORTS ON CORRUPTION AMONG TRANSKEIAN LEADERS

LD211705Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0904 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, 21 August--TASS correspondent Vladimir Polyakov reports that corruption, nepotism and speculation have become a usual practice within the puppet leadership of the "independent" Bantustan Transkei, that ugly product of the criminal policy of apartheid in South Africa. The African press has reported on more than one occasion that the members of the "government" are using their posts to enrich themselves and indulge in currency operations. A new scandal has now broken in the Transkei connected with the purchase at cut-rate prices of luxury villas by "government" officials and their relatives. Buying these houses at ridiculously low prices, they lease them to that same "state" for a higher rent. According to the South African newspaper STAR, the house of the prosecutor general, which he rents in the most fashionable part of Umtata, the "capital" of the Transkei, belongs to "Prime Minister" Matanzima himself. This villa was given to him prior to the granting of "independence" by the South African Government.

The new revelations about the machinations in the Transkei have displeased the rulers of this puppet formation on South African territory. Matanzima has issued a decree demanding that all documents relating to the property of the placemen of the Pretoria regime in Transkei be kept secret.

SOLOMENTSEV ATTENDS AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE DAY RECEPTION

LD212240Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the Soviet Union, Raz Mohammad Pakitin, gave a reception today in honor of his country's national holiday, independence day. Present were Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE SENT TO AFGHANISTAN'S TARAKI

LD181605Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tomorrow, the friendly Afghan people mark their national holiday--independence day. In connection with this, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin have sent Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party [PDP] of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Afghanistan Democratic Republic, a congratulatory telegram. It says:

In connection with the national festival--independence day--we send cordial congratulations to the PDP Central Committee, to the Revolutionary Council and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], to you personally and to the friendly Afghan people. Making use of the opportunity, we express firm confidence that the relations of unbreakable friendship, genuine neighborliness and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the DRA will unfailingly become stronger and develop for the benefit of the peoples of our countries, in the interests of peace and security throughout the world. We wish the leadership and people of the DRA great success in implementing the programs of democratic and social economic transformation.

The April 1978 revolution, successfully carried out by the Afghan people under the leadership of the PDP of Afghanistan, has opened up a new page in the life of the country. For the first time in its history a people's government was created and power passed into the hands of the working people. The DRA leaders have put forward a program of national revival and creation that includes carrying out a genuine land reform, eliminating the remnants of feudalism, democratizing public life, and insuring the rights and liberties of the working people. The ancient land of Afghanistan has never known anything similar.

Only about 4 months have passed since the revolution, but new features are already apparent in all spheres of the republic's life. Reorganization of the state apparatus is being completed, and work has begun on drafting a 5-year plan for the social and economic development of the country.

The DRA foreign policy is based on the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states and respect for the national independence and sovereignty of all peoples. One example of this is Afghanistan's cooperation with the USSR. About 120 various national economic projects have been or are being built on Afghan territory with Soviet assistance. Recently, a number of agreements have been concluded which envisage the further strengthening of mutual cooperation in economic, trade and cultural matters.

Hafizollan Amin, DRA Foreign Minister, gave a high appraisal of the bilateral relations between the two countries. The friendship between our states, he said, is based on cooperation not linked with political conditions and is the best example of international relations.

INDIAN DELEGATION LEADER SHARES IMPRESSIONS OF USSR VISIT

LD221035Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 78 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Example of Cooperation"]

[Text] The Soviet-Indian friendship month devoted to the 7th anniversary of the treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India and the 31st anniversary of India's independence is taking place in our country.

A delegation of Indian members of Parliament and leaders of the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society headed by R.K. Hegde, secretary general of the Janata Party, took part in the month's events. The Indian guests visited Moscow, Leningrad, Kishinev and Tashkent.

The last day of the visit fell on 18 August. Before leaving the USSR, R.K. Hegde told a TASS correspondent:

I first visited the USSR 14 years ago. I admire the successes which your country has achieved during these years. The Soviet people have attained impressive achievements in industry and agriculture and the sphere of culture and social development. All this clearly convinces us of the correctness of the Soviet state's policy imbued with concern for the improvement of the people's living standard.

Meetings and talks with Soviet people and participation in meetings and gatherings have enabled me to become convinced that the treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India accords with the fundamental interests of the peoples of both countries and enjoys their full support. I am extraordinarily glad to note that the broad public not only in Moscow but in many other cities of the USSR is taking part in the events of the month with great enthusiasm. The work of the activists of the two countries' friendship societies is making a considerable contribution to the consolidation of mutual understanding and the further development of Soviet-Indian cooperation.

We deeply value the Soviet Union's aid in implementing progressive transformations in India, R.K. Hegde noted, and we value even more the spirit with which this aid is imbued. In the past 30 years we have achieved considerable progress in the field of economic development. This has been possible thanks to the aid rendered to us by friendly countries--the Soviet Union and others. In a word, Soviet-Indian relations can rightly be considered an example of cooperation between countries with different sociopolitical systems. Friendship with the Soviet Union is a component of our policy of nonalinement.

The Indian people highly value the foreign policy of the Soviet state, sharing the USSR's viewpoint on many international issues, particularly on the most important problem--disarmament.

In conclusion, allow me to express thanks for the warm meetings I have had on Soviet soil.

IZVESTIYA NOTES REMARKS BY U.S. AMBASSADOR TO PHILIPPINES

LD181619Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Skosyrev dispatch: "The Ambassador Threatens...."]

[Text] Singapore--R. Murphy, U.S. ambassador to the Philippines, visited the coastal city of Longaop and addressed members of a local club there.

It was not an event to write home about and the press of Southeast Asia would hardly have noted it were it not for the fact that the ambassador's speech was couched in frankly threatening tones. Thus, without beating about the bush, Murphy declared that the United States would on no account leave its military bases on the Philippines. Moreover, according to the ambassador, over the next 5 years the U.S. troops stationed at these bases, and also in Japan and on the island of Guam, will be furnished with the latest types of nuclear bombs and other weapons of mass destruction. And all this is being done, allegedly, in order to repulse the "Soviet threat" in the Pacific Ocean.

Local commentators are linking the U.S. ambassador's speech with the difficult talks which have been underway for several months now between Washington and Manila concerning the status of U.S. bases in the Philippines. The stances adopted by the United States at these talks are rousing the indignation of the Filipinos.

U.S.-Philippine relations are again becoming exacerbated, notes the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW. In light of the recent events, the statement by the U.S. ambassador is being assessed here as yet another attempt to exert pressure on the Philippine Government.

NURIYEV, OTHERS ATTEND INDONESIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD221341Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report under general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 17 August R.B.I.N. Djajadiningrat, Indonesian ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a reception on a national holiday--independence day.

The reception was attended by K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.P. Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.I. Popov, chairman of the "USSR-Indonesia" society board and other officials.

INDONESIAN ENVOY ADDRESSES MOSCOW SOIREE

LD181617Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A soiree devoted to Indonesia's national festival--independence day--ways held in Moscow's House of Friendship on 15 August. In his speech, R.B.I.N. Djajadiningrat, the ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to the USSR, noted the successful development of bilateral relations.

BREZHNEV CABLES VIETNAM'S PRESIDENT ON 90TH BIRTHDAY

LD221351Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Text] To Comrade Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Dear Comrade Ton Duc Thang. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and on my own behalf, I cordially congratulate you on your 90th birthday. Your great services to the world revolutionary movement are well known in the USSR. Your whole life is inseparably linked with the struggle of the vanguard of the working class and working people of Vietnam--the Communist Party--for national liberation and for the building of a peaceful, independent and united Socialist Vietnam.

The Soviet people highly value and deeply respect you as a prominent internationalist-Leninist, as a consistent champion for the victory of socialist ideals throughout the world, as a faithful companion in arms of that outstanding son of Vietnam, President Ho Chi Minh, and as a longstanding and genuine friend of our country.

Dear Comrade Ton Duc Thang, please accept wishes for good health and further successes in your activities for the good of the Vietnamese peoples, and in the interests of further strengthening the relations of fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation which exist between our countries and peoples.

With communist greetings, L. Brezhnev.

AUCCTU'S SHIBAYEV RECEIVES VIETNAMESE TRADE UNION GROUP

LD221536Y Moscow in English to Africa 1330 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions has reaffirmed support for the Vietnamese, who are engaged in peaceful socialist construction and are upholding the independence and sovereignty of their country. This was stated by the council chairman, Aleksey Shibayev, who met in Moscow a trade union delegation from Vietnam. The delegation is led by a Politburo member of the Communist Party and chairman of the Trade Union Federation, Nguyen Van Linh. The trade unions of the two countries, their leaders stated, stand for further easing tensions in Asia and throughout the world.

U.S. DELEGATION'S VISIT TO VIETNAM REPORTED

OW221251Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 22 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Yesterday, a U.S. congressional delegation arrived in Vietnam to discuss prospects for normalizing relations between the two countries. Disregarding world and U.S. public opinion, Washington has so far refused to normalize relations with Vietnam.

It is planned that while in Hanoi, the U.S. congressmen will consider the possibilities of trade relations and economic cooperation, as well as the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries.

AFP: USSR OFFICIALLY PROTESTS JAPAN-PRC TREATY

OW230955Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0952 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 23 (AFP)--The Soviet Union today lodged a verbal protest against the Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty signed in Peking on August 12--the first Soviet official reaction to the signed pact.

The protest was made when acting Soviet Ambassador to Japan Boris M. Zinovyev met Administrative Vice Foreign Minister Keisuke Arita at the Foreign Ministry here.

Mr Zinovyev warned that the Soviet Union would take necessary steps when Moscow thought that the Sino-Japanese treaty conflicted with the Soviet interests. He also told Mr Arita that the treaty still remained anti-Soviet in nature.

After the signing of the pace, the Japanese Government gave explanations of the treaty to the Soviet side both in Tokyo and Moscow in an effort to avert any misunderstanding about Japan's real intention.

KRASIN DESCRIBES JAPAN-PRC TREATY AS ANTI-SOVIET

OW220630Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Krasin commentary]

[Text] The most important provision in the Japan-PRC Peace and Friendship Treaty signed on 12 August is the so-called antihegemony clause. According to this clause, neither of the two signatories should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region or in any other region, and each of them is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony.

China persistently demanded the incorporation of this clause into the treaty. It has an important reason for this demand. As far as Peking is concerned, "any other country" means a specific country, and that country is the Soviet Union. In Peking's way of thinking, the Soviet Union is the primary country against which the new treaty is directed. The Peking leaders themselves have openly admitted this fact on many occasions.

The antihegemony clause reflects China's anti-Soviet foreign policy line as stated in the PRC and CCP constitutions. Therefore, in its negotiations with Japan, China regarded the hegemony issue as a key one. As PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua emphasized in his talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda, a joint struggle by China and Japan against hegemonism constitutes the basis of the treaty.

Cool-headed politicans, individuals from all walks of life and newspapers have warned long and most loud of the dangerous consequences of an anti-Soviet alliance between Japan and China to the future of Japan and other countries. The Japanese Government, however, turned a deaf ear to these warnings and yielded to Peking's pressure.

Japanese politicans claim that Article 4 of the treaty proves that the antihegemony clause represents the principle of peace. Their claim, however, appears to be very flimsy. Article 4 states that this treaty shall not affect the position of either signatory regarding its relations with a third country.

First of all, the provision of Article 4 is separate from and makes no reference to the antihegemony clause. Interposed between this article and the antihegemony clause [Article 2] is Article 3, which calls for efforts to develop cultural and economic relations between the two countries. Second, there is no passage in Article 4 stating that the antihegemony clause is not directed against any specific country. During the negotiations, Peking rejected Japan's proposal to insert this passage in the treaty.

This reflects China's intention fully to exploit the antihegemony clause for its chauvinist purposes. Furthermore, this clause is not directed against the Soviet Union only. It will also be directed against any other countries that do not agree with Peking's diplomatic stand.

The new treaty has caused serious popular misgivings in Japan and other countries. As pointed out by YOMIURI SHIMBUN, Japan has thus been dragged into the "global game of strength." By taking part in this game, Japan's diplomacy will face grave ordeals. The Australian FINANCIAL REVIEW said that the treaty will change the balance of power in Northeast Asia and pull Japan into China's sphere of influence.

By using the antihegemony clause, China intends to build a bridge between the new treaty and the Japan-U.S. security pact and thus form an Asian version of NATO. The French paper LE FIGARO expressed the view that the Japan-China treaty will consequently affect relations between China and Vietnam and Vietnam and Cambodia and developments in divided Korea.

Yielding to Peking's pressure, Japan has now come aboard the boat piloted by the fanatic believers in the supremacy of the Han race, thereby running the risk of sharing responsibility with Peking for all consequences arising from their diplomatic adventure.

Japan can hardly expect its neighboring countries to be indifferent to a move affecting their interests. This is proved by [words indistinct] experience in the relations between the Soviet Union and Japan. Japan's relations with neighboring countries and its position and role in the international arena depend on the course of its future diplomacy.

TOKYO OVERTURES TO ASEAN REFLECT DESIRE FOR DOMINATION

LD230709Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Correspondent V. Skosyrev report: "Contradictions Intensified"]

[Text] Singapore--Representatives of Japanese political and business circles and the five Southeast Asian countries belonging to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] have gathered in Bangkok. The meeting is being held within the framework of the plan of Japanese Prime Minister T. Fukuda, who urged a year ago that "cordial relations" be established between Japan and ASEAN.

The penetration of Japanese monopolies into Southeast Asia is engendering serious alarm in the countries of the region. People in Asia believe that a partnership between Japan and ASEAN would be only a modern variation on the relations of dominance and subordination which Tokyo sought to implement in the thirties and forties.

Taking these feelingsinto account, in the last few months Tokyo has organized a series of discussions and symposiums designed to smooth over the contradictions between Japan and ASEAN. And what are the results of this propaganda campaign? Let us cite the statements of two representatives of Southeast Asia at the Bangkok meeting: "Today, Japan continues to strive for a dominant position in this region," Philippines University Professor (Renato Konstantino) pointed out. And here is the opinion of a Singapore economist, Dr (Chan Khen Chi): Japan's aid is designed to turn ASEAN into its raw material appendage.

TRUD RECALLS KUNAYEV VISIT IN COMMENTARY ON DPRK

LD221109Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[N. Kozlov article: "On the Basis of Fraternity and Cooperation"]

[Text] Today the people of the DPRK celebrated their national holiday--Independence Day.

It has been 33 years since August 1945, when, as a result of the Soviet Army's crushing blows, militarist Japan's powerful Kwantung force was defeated. The significance of this immortal international feat by Soviet soldiers on behalf of Korean people is recalled by the words engraved on one of the numerous monuments erected on Korean soil: "Eternal glory to the great Soviet Army, which liberated the Korean people from the yoke of the Japanese imperialists and opened for them the way to freedom and independence! 15 August 1945."

The colonial regime which had existed in Korea for several decades collapsed that same day. The Korean people who had struggled bravely against the foreign invaders, thus acquired their long-awaited freedom and independence and secured the right to bring about a fundamental transformation of their life.

Korea's liberation was a historic event. The working people of the DPRK took their destiny into their own hands and created the first worker-peasant state in the country's history. In the little more than three decades since their liberation, the people of the DPRK have traveled a great and glorious path of socioeconomic transformation. What had been a colonial domain of the Japanese imperialists became a socialist state occupying a fitting place in the family of socialist countries and in the international community. Under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] the Korean people have overcome their colonial backwardness in a historically brief period and achieved impressive successes in building a new life. They have turned their motherland into an economically powerful, socially renewed country and effectively reinforced their state's international positions.

The past years have been a time of close cooperation and mutual aid between the USSR and the DPRK in various spheres at all stages of the establishment of the socialist Korean state. So it was during the harsh period of the 1950-1953 liberation struggle against imperialist aggression, when the Soviet Union marched in the front ranks of the movement of solidarity with the Korean people and gave them comprehensive aid and support. So it was in the hard period of postwar restoration. Now, too, under the conditions of the consolidation of the material and technical base of socialism in the DPRK, the Korean people receive effective support from the Soviet Union.

The Soviet people treasure their traditional fraternal relations with the Korean people and seek to develop and further strengthen these relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. With every passing year the friendship of our peoples is being strengthened and the multifaceted Soviet-Korean cooperation, whose foundations were enshrined in the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid signed in 1961, is expanding. The official friendly visit to the DPRK by a Soviet party and government delegation headed by D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, represents a further step in the development of these relations and a contribution to the consolidation of the friendship and cohesiveness of the parties, governments and peoples of the Soviet Union and the DPRK.

Attaching paramount significance to the tasks of strengthening peace and insuring reliable security in the Asian region, the Soviet Union, together with the other socialist countries, favors the extension of detente to all parts of the world, including Asia, and the elimination of existing and potentially dangerous sources of tension. Proceeding from this position, the CPSU and the Soviet Government treat with deep understanding the Korean people's legitimate aspiration to restore their country's national unity, give full support to the peace-loving policy of the KWP Central Committee and DPRK Government with regard to the Korean Peninsula and supports the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the country's unification on a peaceful, democratic basis.

NICARAGUAN 'GUERRILLAS' REPORTEDLY OCCUPY NATIONAL PALACE

LD230900Y Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] San Jose, August 23, TASS--According to reports from Nicaragua, a group of guerrillas of the Sandino National Liberation Front occupied the building of the National Palace housing the country's congress and several ministries.

The guerrillas captured a large group of congress deputies, the interior minister and officials of ministries. The guerrillas demand immediate release of all political prisoners.

The aim of the operation is to attract the attention of world public to the crimes of the Somoza dictatorial clan, which has been ruling Nicaragua for more than 40 years.

OPPOSITION TO U.S., PRC ATTITUDES GROWS IN CARIBBEAN

LD221255Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[V. Pavlov article: "Destabilization--Tool of Expansion"]

[Text] In recent years the United States has been showing increased interest in the extensive zone of the Caribbean basin, which occupies an important place in its overall political, economic and military-strategic plans.

The Peruvian newspaper EL COMERCIO wrote recently that the United States goes so far in its claims on this region that certain U.S. politicians and scientists prefer to call the Caribbean "our lake."

However, U.S. expansion is encountering a serious obstacle. The triumph of the Cuban revolution has given a powerful boost to the development of the liberation movement in the Caribbean zone. The stormy process of liquidating the residue of colonialism is taking place there. Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, Barbados and others have acquired state independence. Many of them have begun implementing progressive socio-economic transformations, including measures to nationalize foreign enterprises. They advocate peaceful coexistence and the relaxation of international tension.

These countries have repeatedly come out in support of the national liberation movement in Latin America, Asia and Africa, condemned the crimes of the Chilean junta and criticized the United States' expansionist policy.

The United States has tried and is trying to alter this objectionable development of events in the Caribbean zone, allocating an important role to the so-called strategy of destabilizing progressive regimes and the situation in this region as a whole.

Not so long ago imperialism and reaction raised a provocative ballyhoo over the above-named states, over which hung a real threat of armed intervention. But the attempt at destabilization by force ended in failure. The peoples of the Caribbean states thwarted the plans of imperialist aggression with the active support of the socialist countries and other peace-loving forces.

The present U.S. administration has changed its tactical line by proclaiming a "new approach" to Latin American countries. A real pilgrimage to this zone has begun by state politicians, businessmen, bankers and representatives of U.S. and transnational monopolies. A broad flow of assurances of "sincere friendship" and readiness to give generous economic "aid" is being addressed to these countries from the United States. A whole series of committees and propaganda research institutes for Caribbean affairs are being hastily prepared in the United States. [paragraph continues]

A special financial establishment--the "Caribbean fund"--is being set up. The formation of the Caribbean consortium is being completed under the aegis of the World Bank. The newspaper ADVOCATE-NEWS, published in Barbados, wrote in February of this year: "...it is a secret to no one that the Caribbean consortium is part of the rapidly evolving new U.S. policy in this subregion."

In fact the "new approach" is the same strategy of destabilization and the desire to entangle young states in threads of financial and economic dependence, to disunite them, to isolate them from friendly states in other regions of the world and to dictate its will to them.

It is a noteworthy fact that the Peking leaders are also acting in concert with U.S. imperialist circles in this zone. Peking is noticeably activating its expansionist policy in Latin American countries and extending its unceremonious interference in their internal affairs. A Chinese delegation headed by Keng Piao, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of the PRC State Council, visited Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago in July of this year. This is already the third PRC delegation to this region in recent months.

As certain press organs in Caribbean countries pointed out, the above-mentioned Chinese delegation handed out promises of assistance right and left. This press has published a number of articles exposing China's reactionary, proimperialist policy. In an article entitled "China's Unscrupulous Policy" the Jamaica DAILY NEWS condemned the increasing rapprochement between the Chinese leaders and NATO and the support which Peking gives to counterrevolutionaries in Angola, to Pinochet's dictatorial regime in Chile and to the hostile actions of imperialist circles against Cuba and Vietnam.

Hypocritically passing themselves off as friends of the developing countries and expatiating on their "desire" for friendship with them, the Peking leaders are in fact pursuing a perfidious policy. They are joining with imperialism and the blackest reaction, preaching hatred and enmity among peoples, betraying the interests of the developing countries, opposing the relaxation of tension and the strengthening of the cause of peace and fanning war hysteria. China is seeking to turn the developing countries into the tool of its great-power, hegemonist plans.

Latin American peoples have considerable experience of the antiimperialist struggle. They clearly distinguish true friends from imaginary ones and angrily reject the strategy of destabilization.

Neither reaction, nor imperialism, nor their minions will succeed in erecting a barrier in the way of the peoples' liberation struggle or hindering the processes of strengthening the political self-dependence and economic independence of the young sovereign Caribbean states.

RESOLUTIONS OF LATIN AMERICAN JOURNALISTS REPORTED

LD181503Y Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

["Anti-Imperialist Solidarity"--TASS headline]

[Text] Havana, August 18--TASS correspondent Yevgeni Alekseyev reports:

Participants of the seminar of Latin American journalists, held here, have come out against the monstrous crimes perpetrated by the bloody dictatorships in Chile, Paraguay, Haiti, [El] Salvador and Nicaragua. They discussed the task facing pressmen in the struggle of the Latin American peoples for freedom, exposed the maneovers of bourgeois propaganda, which serves the most sinister forces of (?reaction) and imperialism.

As noted in the final resolutions of the meeting, the anti-popular regimes in Latin America remain in power only due to repressions, economic and military backing of the United States. It is the duty of all honest people to strengthen solidarity with the courageous struggle waged by the Latin American patriots in defence of their rights, for the social and economic emancipation of the peoples.

It is precisely due to the priceless fraternal assistance, rendered to Cuba by the USSR and other states of the socialist community, the documents say, that '... young republic was able to hold out in the difficult struggle with imperialism, has achieved tremendous successes in the economic and social sphere. Today, in its turn, Cuba is manifesting international proletarian solidarity with the peoples that are fighting against exploitation and enslavement.

The Latin American journalists condemned strongly the ceaseless provocations of the PRC ruling clique against the heroic Vietnam, whose people had achieved victory over imperialism and colonialism, [and] are now confidently building socialism.

The resolutions of the seminar condemn also the intentions of the Peking leaders to thwart the process of detente in the world, to provoke international conflicts in different areas of the globe. In this criminal policy, the documents of the meeting point out, the ruling clique of the People's Republic of China is actually aligned with the most reactionary forces of international imperialism.

CUBAN PRESS HAILS ROLE OF SOVIET MARITIME FLEET

LD182232Y Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Havana, August 18, TASS--Over sixty per cent of cargoes, exclusive of oil and oil products, delivered to Cuba in the first six months of this year for different branches of the national economy were carried by the ships of the Soviet Merchant Marine.

Soviet vessels are today the most frequent guests at Cuban seaports. To use Leonid Brezhnev's phrase, a strong, wide and dependable bridge has been thrown across the boundless oceanic expanses between the two countries. Going to Cuba over this bridge are machine tools and other industrial equipment, agricultural machinery and various consumer goods. On their way home the Soviet vessels carry in their holds sugar, nickel concentrate, citrus fruit and other Cuban export goods.

The local press highly assesses the Soviet Union's successes in building and strengthening its Merchant Marine and the importance of Soviet friendly assistance to the Cuban people. The Merchant Marine of the USSR, writes the newspaper GRANMA, though very young, is one of the biggest and most efficient in the world. It has up-to-date ships. Translating into life the principles of solidarity and proletarian internationalism, the fraternal socialist state supplies Cuba with all the necessary things for its all-round development.

BREZHNEV EXCHANGES MESSAGES WITH ECUADOREAN PRESIDENT

LD221453Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 78 p 2 LD

[Text] Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has sent the President of the Supreme Council of Government of the Republic of Ecuador, Vice-Admiral Alfredo Poveda Burbano, a telegram conveying congratulations and good wishes to the friendly people of Ecuador on the occasion of the country's national holiday--independence day.

In a reply telegram A. Poveda Burbano expressed gratitude for the congratulations and for his part conveyed to the Soviet people wishes for their prosperity.

RATIONALIZATION OF TRANSPORT IN WEST SIBERIA URGED

LD220937Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 78 p 2 LD

[Correspondent V. Kiryasov article: "The Fleet and Flotillas"]

[Text] The Ob-Irtysh River basin--In the current year workers in West Siberia's oil and natural gas industry will extract almost 250 million tons of oil and gas condensate and 100 billion cubic meters of natural gas. By the end of the 5-year plan they are to reach 310-315 million tons of "black" and 125-155 billion cubic meters of "blue gold." One of the factors that will determine the success of this program is the efficient operation of the region's main transport--the river fleet. The zone is served by the Irtysh and West Siberian steamship lines. But the water transport workers are not yet fully satisfying the freight requirements of oil and gas industry workers, construction workers and geologists.

At the same time, the river transport workers can scarcely agree with the complaints made against them, as they are working in accordance with plan targets and these are set according to the resources of the steamship lines. Thus, on the one hand, the workers are sharply increasing transport requirements. On the other hand, there is a distinct lag on the part of all freight shipments here. How is this contradiction being resolved and how should it be resolved?

One way is to improve the management structure of river transport in the Ob-Irtysh basin.

At the 25th CPSU Congress it was stated: "In West Siberia there are four departmental river fleets fulfilling virtually the same task.... In Moscow they all come under the supervision of a good dozen ministries and departments. As you can see, they receive plenty of attention. But there are plenty of shortcomings too. Being scattered and poorly concentrated leads to unjustified expenses and losses and slows down the solution of major tasks."

In 1975 ships of the two abovementioned steamship lines of the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet were operating here. In addition, there were the upper Irtysh steamship line of the Kazakh SSR's Main River Fleet Administration plus more than fifty "flotillas" of various ministries and departments.

Practice suggests that within a single river system we should have one supreme authority. Disunity among fleets and a lack of efficient cooperation and coordination between them results in considerable losses for the state. For example, in the Irtysh steamship line the prime cost of freight shipments is 75 percent lower and labor productivity 60 percent higher than is the case with Kazakh SSR's Main River Fleet Administration carry gravel and sand downriver to Surgut and Nizhnevartovsk, where they take on timber. But Omsk vessels load up with gravel there for Omsk, and deliver timber to Pavlodar, where they fill the holds with gravel. Such failures to coordinate, cross-hauls and totally unnecessary transshipments would not, of course, occur under one supreme authority.

The departmental fleet operates particularly unproductively. Only in the Irtysh steamship line does it number more than 1500 "floating units." Here it has its own port facilities and repair services. [paragraph continues]

These vessels, which are intended for carrying cargoes of technical equipment, are used for this purpose only 2 percent of the time. The rest of the time they carry ordinary freight. The prime cost of freight shipments in departmental flotillas is ten times higher than it is in, for example, general purpose river transport. The question arises: Why develop "minisquadrons"? Would it not be better to transfer them to the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet, where there are experts in these fields? It is high time that the USSR Gosplan stopped allotting departments high-powered tug and freight vessels that do not yield a full return and are working at half capacity.

We must be objective--this ministry is largely to blame for this. If it had strengthened the material base of the steamship lines in good time and done more to supply them with modern ships and port machinery, then would, for example, geologists have engaged in transportation work?

It is high time that the redistribution of freight flows was tackled seriously. Raising the efficiency of the river transport workers depends on this to a large extent. With respect to Tyumen north again, ships sail there via the ports of Omsk, Tobolsk and now Surgut too. These ports are badly congested in summertime; moreover, they are 2-3,000 kilometers away.

I. Kocherga, chief of the port of Salekhard, considers that the northern transshipment points--the Labytnangi and Sergino railroad stations--must be put into operation more quickly. This will enable the journey to be shortened and the delivery of construction materials and equipment by boat to be speeded up considerably. It will yield an enormous saving of resources.

The building of a transport junction in Labytnangi has been in progress for some time, but the work is going very slowly. The reason is the same--an abundance of those who initiate orders and their departmental fragmentation. There is not even elementary co-ordination between gas industry workers, geologists and river transport workers. There has still been no engineering decision of creating a unified complex.

By 1980 the length of the sea wall will already have reached 800 meters. But the return from it will be incomplete, since its creators "forgot" about the reconstruction of the railroad junction. Relying on its neighbor, none of the orders which were initiated provided plans for the building of a station at the port. The existing single track railroad, however, will not permit the transfer of freight. The Ministry of Railways should pay more attention to this junction.

The multiplicity of "overlords" on the river prevents the concentration of resources and means to improve navigation. Dredging work on small rivers--the Nadym, Pur, Taz, Agan, Kazym anx others--is being conducted poorly and slowly. Here there are not enough low tonnage vessels, seagoing tugs, freight motor vessels and icebreakers. The extension of the shipping season is, after all, one of the biggest reserves for expanding transport work.

There should be one overall body to give orders on the Ob and the Irtysh--the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet. All the means for developing the fleet, port and repair services should be united under its flag.

...The shipping season of the third year of the 10th 5-Year Plan is proceeding. Thousands of vessels ply the Ob, the Irtysh and their numerous tributaries with cargoes important to the national economy.

The organization of the work of the region's main transport in accordance with the decision of the CPSU 25th Congress is a vital task.

NEW METHOD SOUGHT TO EXTRACT OIL FROM KAZAKH DEPOSIT

LD220915Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Estrin report: "Oil Extracted Using a Polymer"]

[Text] A new oil deposit--the Karazhanbas--has been discovered in the vast saline steppes of northwest Kazakhstan.

Conditions are grim in these areas--Frosts during the winter, and summer temperatures in the shade of up to 40 degrees [centigrade]. Fresh water is only to be found in the occasional well. It is almost 400 km to the nearest populated point--Fort Shevchenko.

Nevertheless, these difficulties do not constitute the main obstacle to the approaches to the subterranean wealth of the Karazhanbas. The main obstacle is the exceptionally high viscosity of the oil. It is more than 40 times "thicker" than Tyumen oil. If conventional methods of extraction were to be used at the Karazhanbas deposit, much valuable raw material would remain underground.

Major scientific collectives, including the All-Union Termneft (Krasnodar city) Association, the Moscow Institute of Geology and Fossil Fuel Exploitation, the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Problems of Mechanics, and the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Oil and Gas Industry, are working to solve the problem. It is a difficult one to solve.

One of the interesting proposals for extracting particularly viscous oil is to use an aqueous solution of a polymer--polyacrylamide--for diluting it. An industrial experiment has been set up at a small experimental sector. The results are encouraging.

At another experimental sector an already known method for the thermal modification of the oil lying in the deposit in order to reduce its viscosity is being tried out. A check carried out under actual operation conditions will indicate which is the more reliable way of reaching the Karazhanbas deposits.

PRAVDA SCORES CONSTRUCTION SHORTCOMINGS NOTED BY CPSU

LD221129Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Attention to Construction Projects Nearing Completion"]

[Excerpt] At a recent conference in the CPSU Central Committee, construction workers were sharply criticized for major omissions and shortcomings. Facilities for the production of metal and mineral fertilizers and for oil refining and certain other facilities are being built way behind schedule. The leading construction ministries have not fulfilled the plan for the first 7 months of this year. This has happened mainly because equipment is being used unsatisfactorily, production discipline is low, and manpower turnover is substantial.

In order to achieve a radical improvement in this work, joint efforts are needed on the part of the construction workers, client ministries, planners and supply enterprises. However, technical documentation is still being delivered late and many collectives are being poorly supplied with materials and equipment. It is possible to rectify the situation if the experience in supplying complete sets of equipment practiced by the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, and the system for efficient and complete supplying of construction projects with materials and structures which has proved itself in Moscow and Vinnitsa are more actively introduced.

The construction workers themselves have major reserves at their disposal. They are still making inadequate use of progressive labor methods and they are too lax in introducing mechanization. One of the reasons for this situation is that the heads of many main administrations and trusts are not committing themselves firmly enough to the technical renovation of production. In a number of places engineering backup for construction sites and incentives for pacesetters are poorly organized. Councils of team leaders and other public organs of control do not function everywhere.

The fact that certain projects are being incompletely commissioned is causing alarm. Housing, children's establishments, stores and dining rooms are being built much more slowly than plants and shops. This is having an adverse effect on the assimilation of new capacities. For example, the Karaganda rubber goods plant is working at half the capacity and there is a high level of manpower turnover there. When setting up the new enterprise, the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry did not concern itself with normal living conditions and consumer services for its workers. This practice seriously damages the national economy. The party organizations and planning organs should take a stricter approach toward those leaders who allow deviations from draft plans and estimates to occur, and should monitor plan execution discipline daily.

The successful implementation of the plan for the third year of the 5-year plan period requires that party organizations display greater concern for projects nearing completion, paying special attention not only to the time taken to fulfill the work but also to its quality. It is important to take account of every useful suggestion voiced during the discussion of the results of the past 6 months and to develop competition on a wider scale for the commissioning of capacities ahead of schedule. Good initiative has been displayed by those party committees that have enlisted groups of specialists to do an in-depth analysis of the situation at construction sites and to devise practical measures for helping laggard sites.

By the end of the year, more than 2,500 enterprises and shops and much housing must be commissioned. When mobilizing the efforts of construction workers to enhance the tempo and quality of work, it is essential to adopt every novel and useful method that has been accumulated in the first half of the 5-year plan period. The main thing is to remember that the further development of the national economy and the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions depend to a large extent on the successful and practical implementation of the construction program.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIOS REPORT AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 22 AUGUST

LD230200/AU221205 [Editorial Report LD/AU] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0001 GMT on 22 August reports that in Tyumenskaya Oblast winter rye has been threshed on over 1/3 of the area sown, and granaries have already received 12,000 tons of grain crops.

At 0500 GMT the radio notes that farmers in Kustanayskaya Oblast have begun harvesting the second million hectares of grain.

At 0830 GMT the radio reports that reaping of grain crops is underway in all oblasts of Kazakhstan. The report adds that grain crops have been cut on 8.5 million hectares--almost 35 percent of the area sown. At the same time the radio reports that farmers of Saratovskaya Oblast have adopted new socialist pledges for sales of grain crops to the state: They have pledged 4 million tons of grain crops, or 500,000 tons more than they previously planned. The report adds that 50 percent of the grain crops have already been threshed.

At 2230 GMT the radio notes that as of 21 August the RSFSR has reaped grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, on 36.5 million hectares, which is 47 percent of the area sown.

Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0500 GMT on 22 August reports that "the harvest in the Ukraine is nearing completion. Early grain and bean crops have been cut on 14.1 million hectares and threshed on 13.5 million hectares."

Kiev Domestic Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 22 August adds that "Donetskaya Oblast farmers have completed wheat mowing and threshing."

RSFSR CSA REPORTS HARVEST 'VIRTUALLY COMPLETED' IN PLACES

LD222022Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] We received a report from the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration today on fieldwork in the republic. Grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, had been cut on kolkhozes and sovkhozes by at August cn 36.6 million hectares. Grain crops had been threshed on 28 million hectares. In the southern regions, Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays, Rostovskaya Oblast, North Ossetia, Dagestanskaya, harvesting has been virtually completed. The main harvesting work is proceeding in the Volga Region, the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, in the Urals and in Siberia.

Volgogradskaya machine operators have brought daily threshing of grain crop harvests up to 100,000 hectares. The harvest of grain crops here is proceeding on the last 500,000 hectares. Convoys, tractor-trailer combinations, have delivered to the reception points and elevators about 3.5 million tons of grain. Grain growers in Orenburgskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts are working intensively, having adopted new, enhanced pledges for sales of grain to the state. Industrial enterprises are helping the Orenburgskaya growers; this is having positive results. The cutting of grain crops in the oblast is now proceeding on the 4 millionth hectare. Grain deliveries to the elevators have reached 100,000 tons daily. There will be a report from Orenburgskaya Oblast later in our broadcast. Saratovskaya kolkhozes and sovkhozes have threshed ear crops on more than 50 percent of the sown area.

In the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone grain crops have been cut on 4.1 million hectares and threshed on almost 3 million hectares. In many regions of the RSFSR the harvesting of potatoes, vegetables, flax and other crops is spreading. The sowing of winter crops is getting underway.

PREPARATION OF SOIL FOR WINTER CROPS 'AN URGENT TASK'

LD2213377 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Concern for the Winter Crop Field"]

[Excerpt] This fall, winter crops will cover over 41 million hectares. Correct action is being taken where, taking into consideration moisture levels and availability of fertilizers, it has been decided to expand the area sown to grain crops and where fieldwork is being performed in a single complex: While the grain is harvested, a firm foundation for the future harvest is being laid.

The crop farmers are well aware that good harvests can be obtained only if the entire complex of agrotechnical measures is observed unconditionally. Farm leaders and specialists are called upon to organize matters so as to insure that the fields are not only plowed rapidly but to a high standard, that they are abundantly fertilized and that sowing is carried out in accordance with the recommendations of science and advanced practice. It is important to use fertilizers containing phosphorus everywhere when planting the seeds.

The most urgent task is to prepare the soil for winter crops. Kuybyshevskaya, Saratovskaya, Khersonskaya and Donetskaya Oblast machine operators are working on the plowing in a shock manner. Over half the land here is already prepared for seed. But in some places areas are only being cleared for winter crops slowly and tillage is being delayed. This applies, for instance, to Gorkovskaya, Lvovskaya, and Mogilevskaya oblasts. To overcome the plowing lag it is necessary to staff all units with machine operators for two-shift working, and uninterrupted technical servicing of machinery must be organized. The specialists must apply progressive agrotechnical methods creatively to improve the quality of sowing and obtain shoots that grow rapidly and steadily.

Under the conditions that have developed, it is particularly important to insure that arable land is well treated with fertilizers. The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have applied about 100 million tons of manure to the land tracts earmarked for winter crops. The leading farms have accumulated considerably more organic fertilizer than last year. But matters are not proceeding successfully everywhere. On farms in Belgorodskaya, Smolenskaya and a number of other oblasts the target for the application of local fertilizers has not been fulfilled. This has happened because equipment was not allocated in good time here to transport humus to the plots. Now, at the height of the fieldwork, broader use must be made of the Ipatovskiy method of organizing labor, which has proved its worth in practice, in order to insure that all operations are fulfilled without delay.

The generosity of the winter field depends largely on what sort of seeds are sown in the plowed land. The crop farmers have productive strains of winter wheat and rye--"Mironovskaya-808," "Bezostaya-1," "Krasnodarskaya-39," "Odesskaya-51," "Ilichevka," "Kharkovskaya-80," "Saratovskay-4" and others--which enable them to insure increased harvests. The paramount concern is to lay in enough high-quality seeds on every farm. Good-quality seed stock has been accumulated in Krymskaya and Zaporozhskaya oblasts. At the same time, PRAVDA's mailbag contains alarm signals attesting that some farms in Lithuania, Latvia and Nikolayevskaya and Kirovgradskaya oblasts are not fully provided with seeds. Seed quality is causing alarm in Grodnenskaya and a number of other oblasts. Now that the harvest is being removed from the seed-breeding plots it is important to organize the drying and cleaning of grain on the threshing floors and to prepare it well for sowing. Great responsibility for this rests with the procurement organs that can supplement the seed stocks and organize the interfarm exchange of seed grain.

Increasing production and procurements of an essential food crop like rye should be the subject of special attention on the part of local party, soviet and economic organs. In recent years the amount of rye that has gone into state reserves has been unjustifiably reduced. As a result of the easing of control on the part of the agricultural organs, the area sown to this crop has decreased, and yields have dropped in traditional areas of cultivation: Mordovia, Chuvashiya and Sverdlovskaya and Orlovskaya oblasts. As early as this fall, the situation must be rectified and rye must be made to take a fitting place in the strucutre of the winter crops area.

TRANSPORT, MACHINERY LAGS HAMPER FIELDWORK IN SOME AREAS

LD221119Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[N. Osychkin agricultural review: "Carrying Out Harvesting Jobs Comprehensively"]

[Text] The second half of August is the busiest time for the fieldwork. It is essential to take every fine hour into account, to shorten reaping times and to do everything needed to gather the harvest in full. Having overfulfilled their pledges for sales of cereal grain crops to the state, farms in Stavropolskiy Kray and Zaporozhskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Krymskaya, Dzhambulskaya, Chimkentskaya and other oblasts are continuing to dispatch grain to the elevators.

According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 14 August grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises had been cut on 60.9 million hectares--40 percent of the sown area--and crops from 39.3 million hectares, or 78 percent of the area cut, had been threshed. During the week grain crops were fully harvested on 12 million hectares. This is somewhat more than during the previous 7 days but considerably below last year's level. Farm leaders, specialists and agricultural organs are called upon to insure more efficient and harmonious operation of all harvesting and transportation complexes, detachments and links and to insure highly productive use of equipment and an increase in the pace of grain harvesting and transporting.

Orenburg farmers are setting an example of selfless struggle to obtain the grain these days. Having grown a good harvest, they are seeking to gather it in rapidly and without loss. Cereals in the oblast have already been cut on more than 2.6 million hectares--53 percent of the sown area. Threshing is in full swing. Having calculated their potential, the Orenburg farmers have decided to sell the state no less than 5.5 million tons of grain--1.2 million tons more than their original pledge. Over 1.2 million tons of grain have already been dispatched toward this total.

The front line of harvesting work is increasingly advancing into northern and eastern regions. Machine operators in many oblasts of the Non-Chernozem, Volga and Transurals regions and West Siberia have driven their reapers and combines into the fields. In the RSFSR as a whole, grain and pulse crops have been cut on 27.9 million hectares--36 percent of the entire sown area. Crops from 19.2 million hectares, or 69 percent of the area cut, have been threshed. Farms in the oblasts and ASSR's possess sufficient potential to make up for lost time, to carry out fieldwork efficiently and according to schedule and to eliminate the intervals between cutting, threshing and transporting grain. Laggardness in this matter occurs in Tambovskaya, Penzenskaya and Ulyanovskaya oblasts and the Bashkirskaya ASSR. A great deal of grain has accumulated at elevators in Volgogradskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts, but its dispatch is being delayed due to the poor supply of railroad freightcars.

Grain crops are being cut in the Ukraine on almost half a million hectares a day, and this work has been completed here on a total of 87 percent of the sown area. About 15,000 harvesting and transportation complexes, which insure the most productive use of equipment and efficient cooperation among all links of the field conveyer, are operating in the republic's fields. The competition to achieve 100 tons and more of threshed grain per combine per day has assumed broad scope. In order to accelerate harvesting progress it is important to use all equipment at full capacity and to prevent it from standing idle. However, in Khmelnitskaya Oblast recently 709 combines failed to go out into the fields in 1 day for technical and organizational reasons, although the weather was favorable for reaping.

In Kazakhstan grain and pulse crops have been cut on 5.5 million hectares, or 22 percent of the sown area, and crops from more than 83 percent of the cut area have been threshed. Reaping has reached the republic's main granary--the northern oblasts. More than 2,500 harvesting and transportation complexes have been formed on Kustanay farms, and 1,200 grain-cleaning flow lines have been readied. All this will make it possible for machine operators to gather and fully preserve the harvest within the shortest possible times. Virgin Land farmers are now cutting barley and oats and have begun to harvest spring wheat in a number of places. Agricultural organs are urged to accelerate the transfer of additional trucks and other equipment to Kazakhstan. Not all units here are yet manned with combine operators for round-the-clock fieldwork. The arrival of machine operators from other regions has been delayed.

The flow of grain from Belorussian fields is increasing. Grain crops here have been cut on 829,000 hectares--28 percent of the sown area. Brest's Lenin Kolkhoz is the first in the republic to finish harvesting and to fulfill the plan for cereal grain crop sales to the state. Work is developing in the fields of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. In Moldavia, farms in Ungenskiy, Kaushanskiy, Dubossarskiy and other rayons are making above-plan grain sales. Corncobs will soon start to be harvested here.

August is a time for harvesting many crops. Therefore, work in the fields must be conducted comprehensively. Flax pulling is in full swing in the Ukraine and Belorussia. It has also begun in RSFSR oblasts. This work has been completed, in all, on 228,000 hectares--19 percent of the plan. Mass potato lifting and the dispatch of tubers to cities and industrial centers are continuing. Work in the vegetable plantations and orchards needs to be accelerated. Many crops here have been slow to develop this year. According to current data, 3.5 million tons of vegetables have been procured so far--somewhat less than last year.

Cotton growers have adopted high pledges. In order to fulfill them, the growers are maintaining good crop care and are seeking to build up a big harvest. It is important to repair equipment in good time in order to successfully carry out mechanized cotton picking. Beet and rice growers, as well as farms cultivating sunflowers, must do a large amount of work to prepare for harvesting.

The optimum times for sowing winter crops have arrived in a number of oblast and republics. The soil has been prepared for winter crops on 21.3 million hectares--scarcely more than half the plan. Serious laggardness in preparing fields for winter crops has occurred in Novgorodskaya and Kostromskaya oblasts and the Mariyskaya and Chuvashskaya ASSR's. Fall plowing has been carried out on the first 2 million hectares in the RSFSR. Soil preparation must be speeded up everywhere. The correct action is being taken by those famrs that allocate the maximum number of tractors for plowing and insure their round-the-clock operation in the field. [paragraph continues]

It is important to create all the conditions necessary for highly productive labor by machine operators and to insure an accelerated increase in the pace of land preparation for next year's harvest. This year there is every possibility that all winter crops can be sowed with simultaneous application of phosphorous-based fertilizers to drill rows. However, a number of chemical enterprises, particularly the Balakovo and Uvarovo plants, have considerably undersupplied farms with mineral fertilizers.

TSENTROSOYUZ COUNCIL ADOPTS PLAN FOR AGRICULTURAL TASKS

LD221341Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 Aug 78 P 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "A Meeting of the Tsentrosoyuz Council"]

[Text] The successful implementation of the CPSU's agrarian policy and the profound social transformations in rural areas have created the conditions necessary for the intensified development of trade, procurement, production and other sectors of the work of consumer cooperatives. The retail trade turnover of cooperative trade has increased 120 per cent since the CPSU Central Committee, March (1965) Plenum. The fixed capital of the consumer cooperatives has trebled. At the same time the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee, July (1978) Plenum and the theses and conclusions expounded in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report there set big new tasks for cooperative organizations. These were the subject of discussion at the latest meeting of the Tsentrosoyuz Council in Moscow on 16 August.

Both the speaker--First Vice-Chairman of the Tsentrosoyuz Board, N.I. Supotnitsky--and Potrebsoyuz Board chairmen (M.M. Denisov from the RSFSR, F.D. Kolesnik from the Ukraine and M.Kh. Khasanov from Uzbekistan) who took part in the debate, and others, analyzed in detail the tasks arising from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum: further accelerating the development of the material and technical base of trade and public catering, strengthening economic ties with the kolkozes and sovkhozes, improving the organization of procurements and purchases of agricultural produce and raw materials and the work of processing enterprises, and raising the efficiency and quality of work in all sectors of the cooperative economy. The plan of measures to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum elaborated by the Tsentrosoyuz Board was approved.

At the council meeting an organizational question was examined. In connection with his retirement, Chairman of the Tsentrosoyuz Board A.P. Klimov was relieved of his duties. A.A. Smirnov, previously Belorussian CP Central Committee secretary, was elected chairman of the Tsentrosoyuz Board.

Taking part in the work of the council meeting were Ya.I. Kabkov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Department of Trade and Domestic Services, and A.I. Struyev, USSR minister of trade.

RASHIDOV DELIVERS REPORT TO TASHKENT OBKOM ON AGRICULTURE

LD222222Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] A plenum of the Tashkent Obkom today discussed tasks of communists and all working people in the oblast arising from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum and Brezhnev's report, in particular the role of communists in further increasing stockbreeding and cotton production. "Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report at the plenum."

CEREMONIAL MEETING IN MOSCOW MARKS AVIATION DAY

LD221429Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Correspondent report: "Ceremonial Meeting in Moscow"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the Moscow working people and public and soldiers of the capital's garrison devoted to USSR Aviation Day was held in the P. I. Tchaikovsky Concert Hall 18 August.

In the presidium at the meeting were L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.I. Savinkin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; V.A. Kazakov, USSR minister of the aviation industry; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Chief Mar Avn P.S. Kutakhov and Mar Avn A.I. Koldunov, USSR deputy defense ministers; Engr-Col Gen V.M. Shabanov; Army General I.N. Shkadov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Personnel Directorate; V.A. Lepeshkin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Col Gen Avn I.M. Moroz, member of the Military Council and chief of the Air Force Political Directorate; leading workers of the USSR Ministry of Aviation Industry and the USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation; Military leaders, general designers of the aviation industry, USSR pilot-cosmonauts and representatives of the capital's party and soviet organizations and labor collectives.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by Moscow Gorkom Secretary V.P. Trushin. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was elected as honorary presidium of the ceremonial meeting with tremendous enthusiasm.

Messages of greetings to the Soviet aviators and aircraft manufacturers were delivered by A.A. Belov, turner at the Znamya Truda machine building plant; V.V. Grigoryev, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; I.S. Razumovskiy, USSR deputy minister of civil aviation; V.A. Kazakov, USSR minister of aviation industry; and international-class sports master M.B. Milchanyuk, flight instructor at the V.P. Chkalov Central Aeroclub.

The meeting was addressed by Chief Mar Avn P.S. Kutakhov, commander-in-chief of the Air Force. Soviet military aviators, like all personnel of the USSR Armed Forces, he emphasized, warmly approve the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. They devote all their strength to the cause of further strengthening the homeland's defensive might and to fulfilling their sacred duty of being in a state of constant combat readiness to guarantee an immediate rebuff to any aggressor.

With great enthusiasm the participants in the meeting adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

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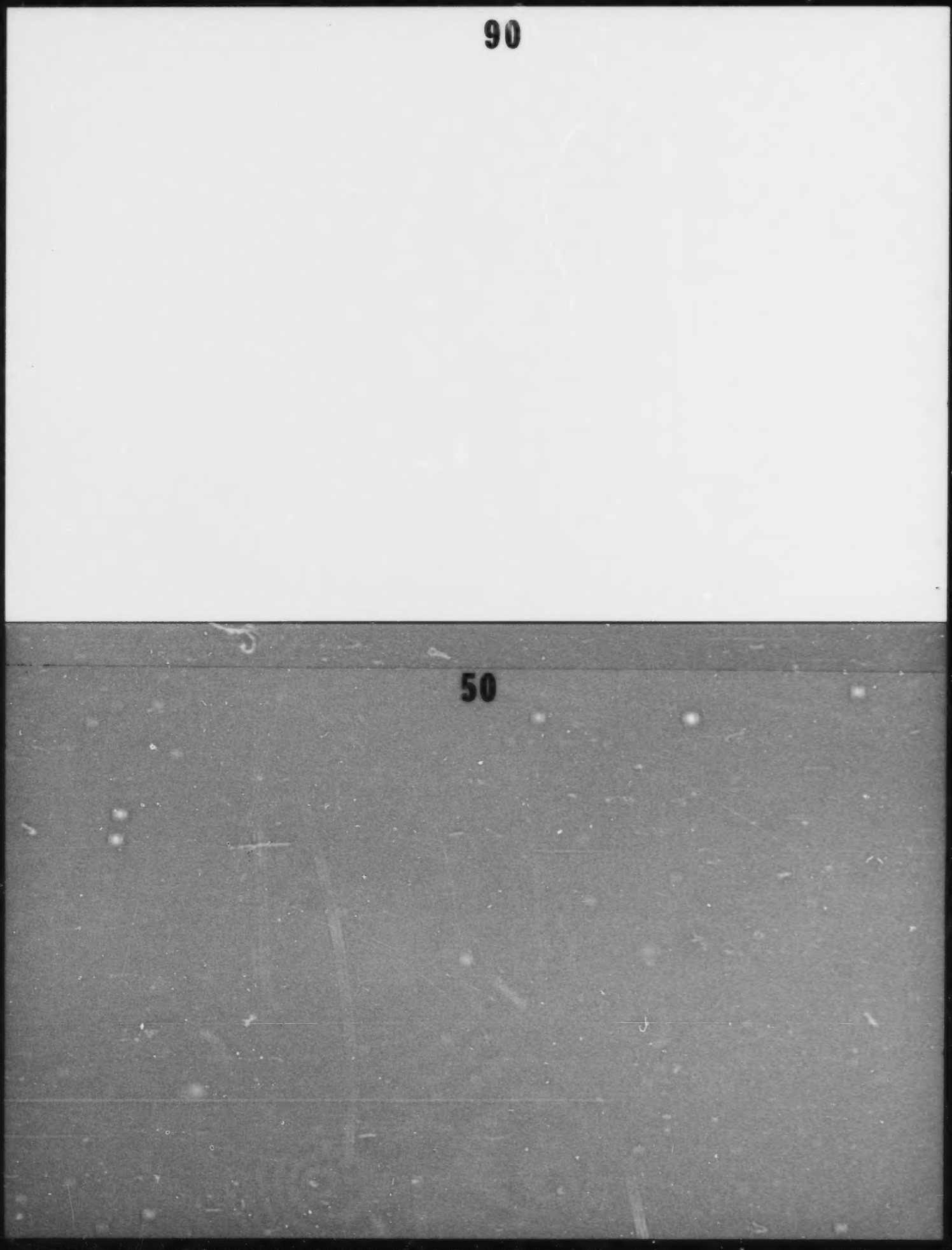
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